



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



*RUSSIA'S ADVANCE
EASTWARD*

[HUGO STUMM]



BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

ELEMENTARY

MILITARY GEOGRAPHY, RECONNOITRING, AND SKETCHING.

FOR

*Volunteers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Soldiers
of all Arms.*

BY

C. E. HOWARD VINCENT, F. R. G. S.

CAPTAIN ROYAL BERKS MILITIA, LATE LIEUT. 23RD FUSILIERS, &C. &C.

Price 2/6. Post Free 31 Stamps;

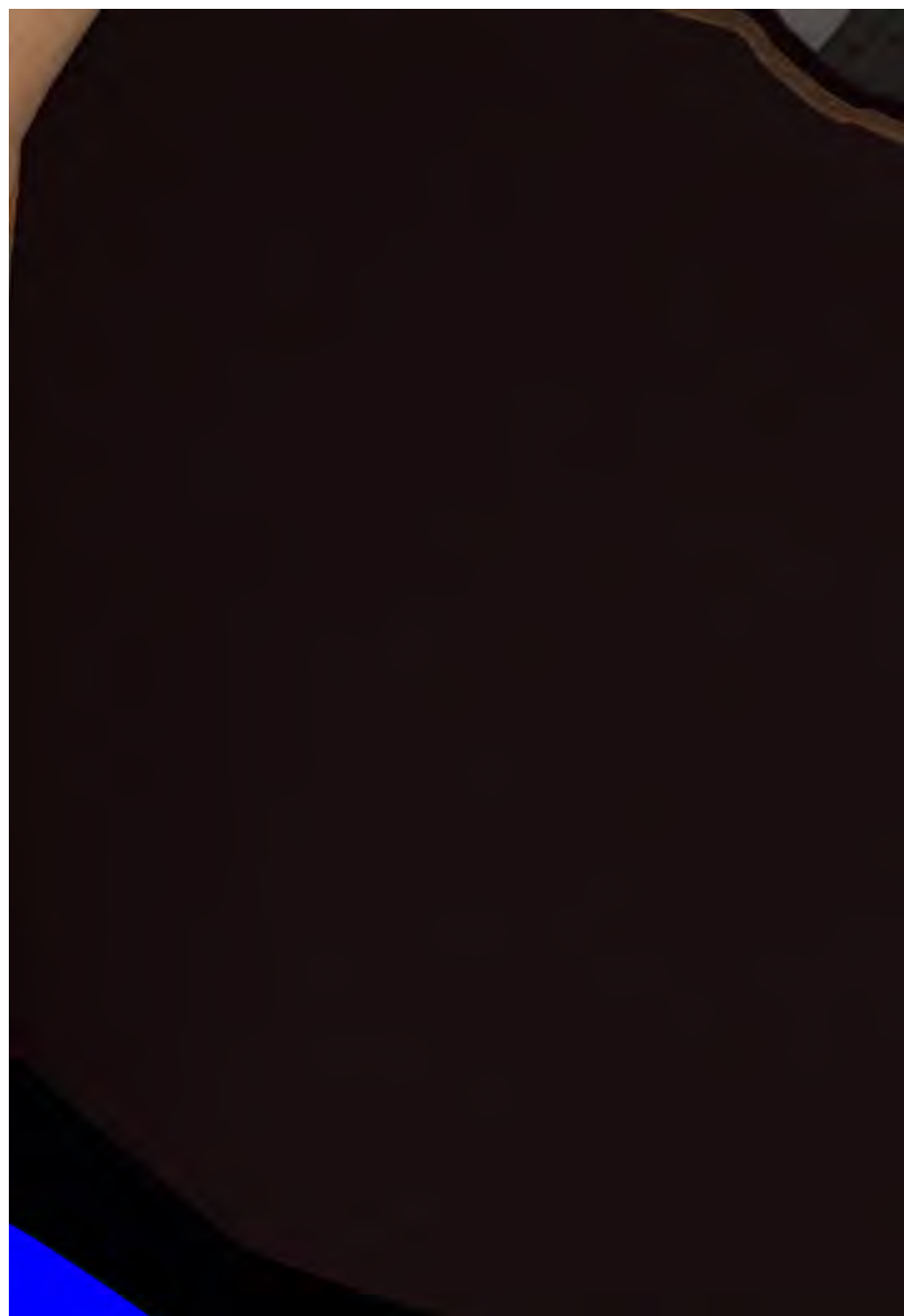
OR, **SIX** Copies, Post Free, for 12/.

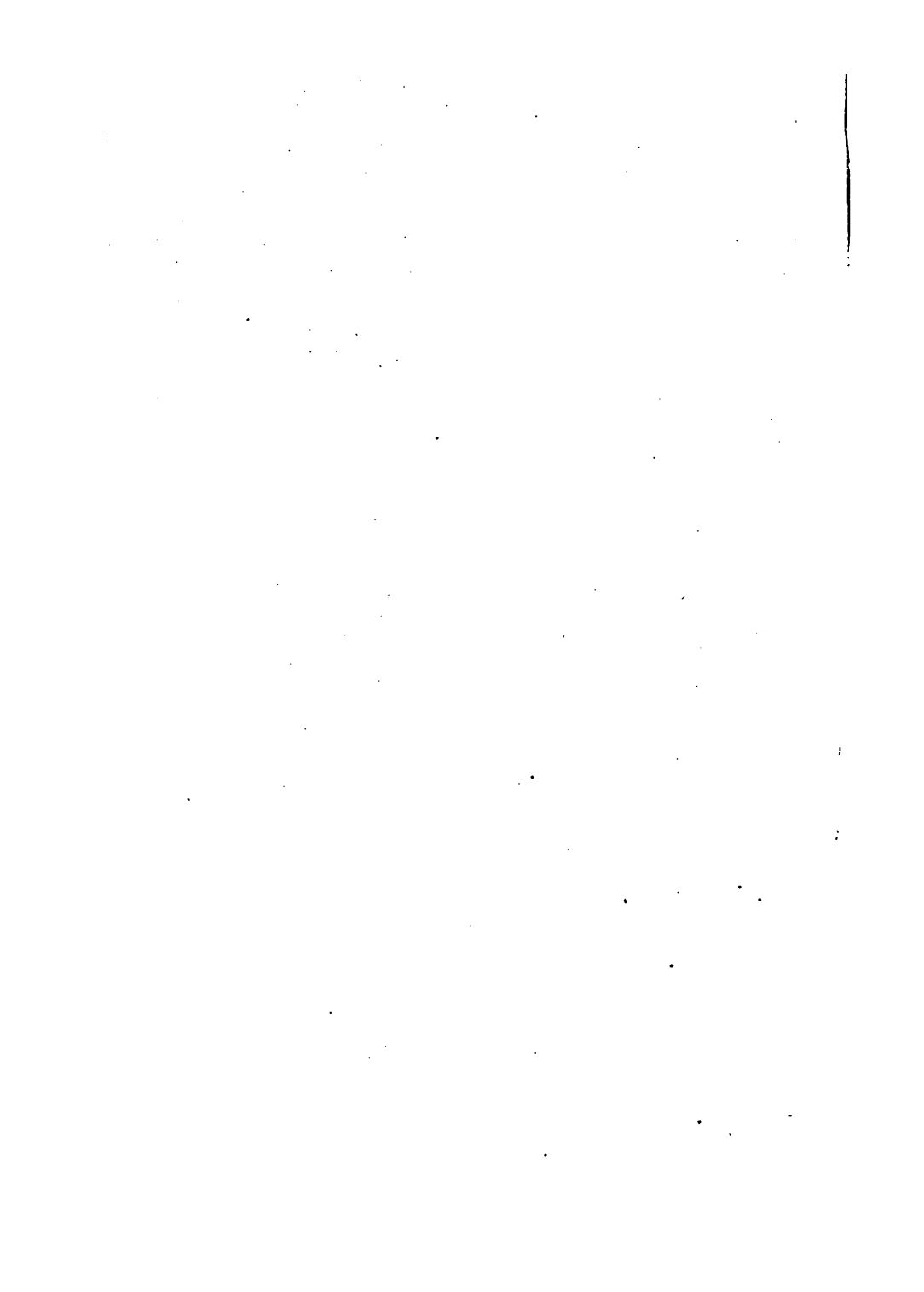
"The book—small, portable, cheap, and well done—explains lucidly duties which may fall to any soldier.....We strongly recommend the book to Volunteers. It is not too much to say, that every Volunteer who masters its few pages would have quintupled his power of serving his country in the hour of need."—*Daily Telegraph*.

"This is an admirable little manual, full of facts and teachings. It may be carried in the breast pocket; and yet it contains more professional knowledge than could be acquired in a year."—*United Service Gazette*.

"We can confidently recommend the above work. It is written throughout in a plain and intelligible style, printed in good bold type, and is likely to prove a very serviceable volume.....The work will be of great interest at the present time."—*Broad Arrow*.

HENRY S. KING & CO. 65 CORNHILL, AND 12 PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.





RUSSIA'S ADVANCE EASTWARD

CENTRAL ASIA.

New Works just Published.

I

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

A Critical Examination, down to the present time, of the Geography and History of Central Asia. By Baron F. VON HELLWALD, Member of the Geographical Societies of Paris, Geneva, Vienna, &c. &c. Translated by Lieutenant-Colonel THEODORE WIRGMAN, LL.B., late 6th Inniskilling Dragoons; formerly of the Austrian Service; Translator into English verse of Schiller's 'Wallenstein's Camp.' In one vol. large post 8vo. with Map, price 12s. 6d.

II

BOKHARA: its History and Conquest.

By Professor ARMINIUS VAMBERY, of the University of Pesth, Author of 'Travels in Central Asia' &c. Demy 8vo. 18s.

'We conclude with a cordial recommendation of this valuable book. In the present work his moderation, scholarship, insight, and occasionally very impressive style, have raised him to the dignity of an historian.'

Saturday Review.

'Almost every page abounds with composition of peculiar merit, as well as with an account of some thrilling event more exciting than any to be found in an ordinary work of fiction.'

Morning Post.

III

ON THE ROAD TO KHIVA.

By DAVID KRR, late Khivan Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*. Illustrated with characteristic Photographs of the Country and its Inhabitants, and a copy of the Official Map in use during the Campaign, from the Survey of Capt. Leuslin. 1 vol. post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

HENRY S. KING & Co.

RUSSIA'S ADVANCE EASTWARD

BASED ON THE OFFICIAL REPORTS OF
LIEUTENANT HUGO STUMM

*German Military Attaché to the
Khivan Expedition*

TO WHICH IS APPENDED OTHER INFORMATION ON THE SUBJECT
AND A MINUTE ACCOUNT OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY

BY

C. E. HOWARD VINCENT, F.R.G.S.

*Captain Royal Berks Mil. ; late Lt. 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers ;
Author of 'Elementary Military Geography, Reconnoitring and Sketching,'
the English version of Stoffel's Reports on the Prussian Service, &c.*



HENRY S. KING & CO.

65 CORNHILL & 12 PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON

1874

246. g. 70.

(All rights reserved)

PREFACE.

LIEUT. HUGO STUMM, of the 8th Westphalian Hussars, was the only recognised foreign participant in Russia's Advance Eastward, which last year caused such alarm in England. His reports to the German Government have been published under the title of 'Aus Khiva.' Of that work this is an expressly authorised translation—literal so far as is consistent with the omission of such discrepancies and repetitions as frequently occur in separate despatches. Four plans (the engagements at Khodjeili and Mangit, the attack on the capital, and the route of the Caucasus column) given in the original publication, have not been reproduced, as being of little interest to the general reader.

I venture to hope that no apology will be deemed

necessary for the remainder of the present volume, in view of the great importance to the British empire of all that concerns Russia's military strength, policy, and administration.

C. E. H. VINCENT.

INNER TEMPLE : *May* 1874.

CONTENTS.

PREFIX.

SECTION I.

	PAGE
EARLY INTERCOURSE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND KHIVA .	I

SECTION II.

THE CONTINUED HOSTILITY OF THE KHANATE TO- WARDS RUSSIA	6
--	---

SECTION III.

THE EXPEDITION OF 1873 RESOLVED UPON, AND PREPARATIONS FOR THE SAME.	17
---	----

SECTION IV.

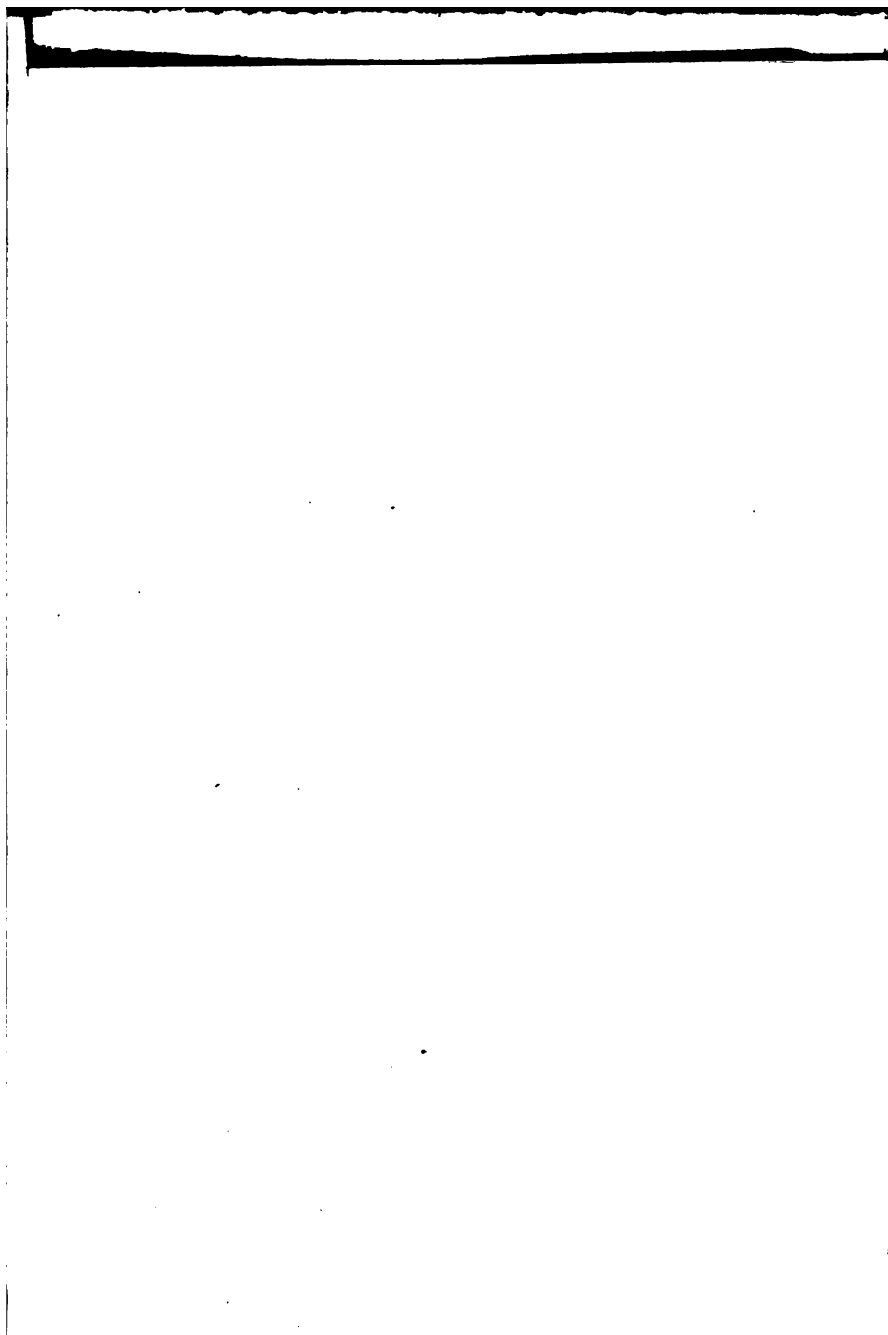
THE FITTING OUT OF THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE .	26
--	----

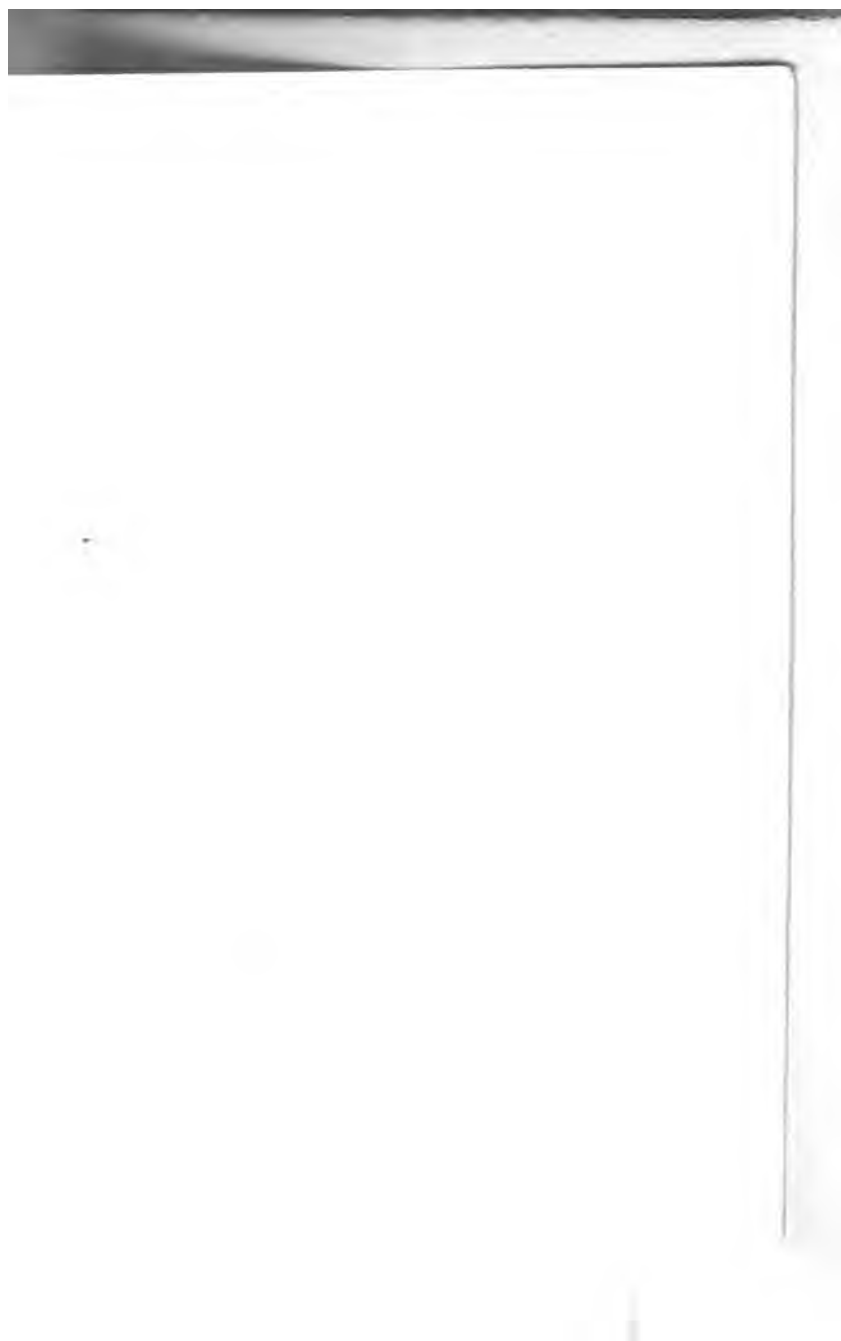
OFFICIAL REPORTS.

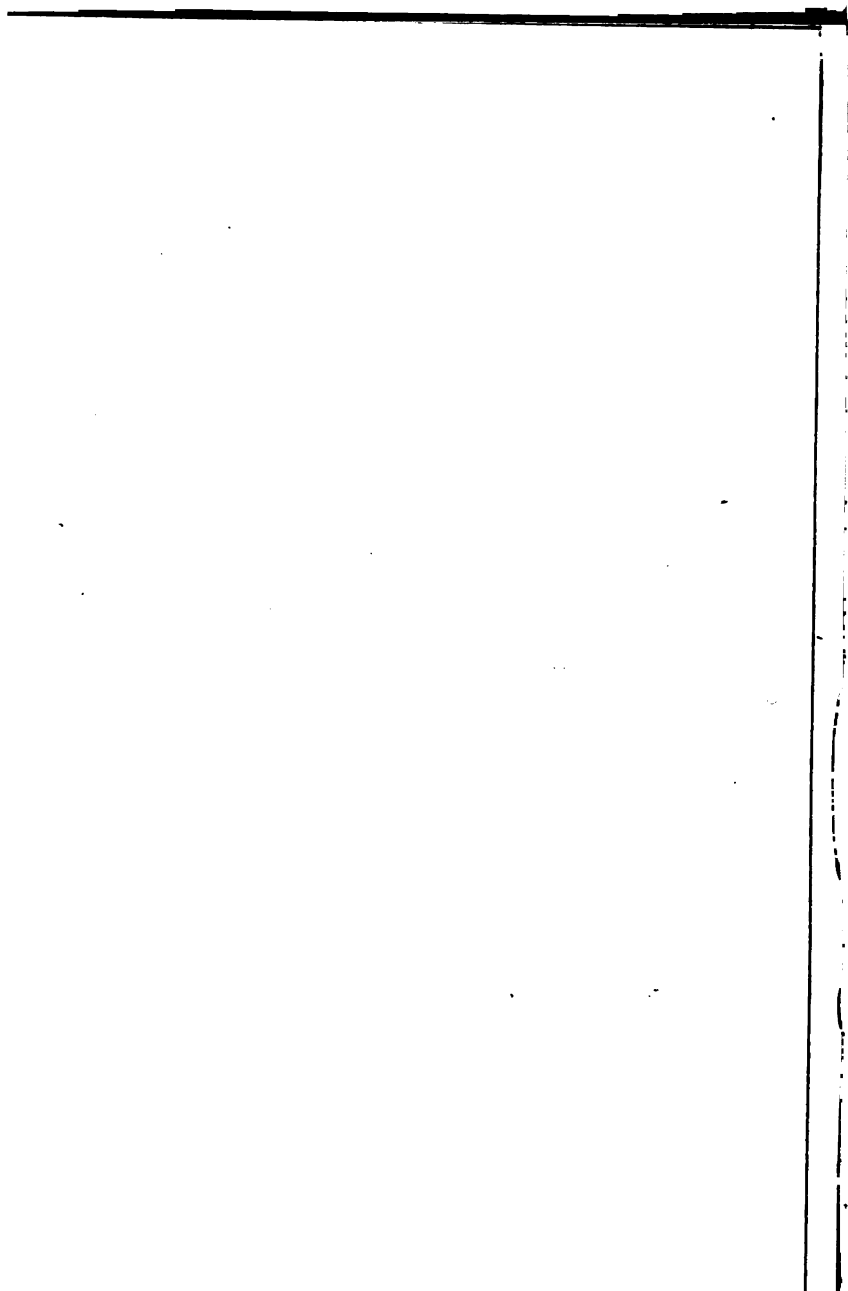
I.	
FROM BERLIN TO THE CASPIAN—OBSERVATIONS ON THE EXPEDITION	PAGE 33
II.	
JOINING THE EXPEDITION—ORGANISATION OF THE COLUMN	51
III.	
THE FIRST STAGE	60
IV.	
MARCHING THROUGH THE DESERT	69
V.	
MARCHING ON THE CAPITAL—ITS SURRENDER	96
VI.	
RETURN HOME.	127

APPENDIX.

LECTURE ON THE RUSSIAN ARMY.	133
THE NEW MILITARY LAW FOR THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE	178







PREFIX.¹

I.

EARLY INTERCOURSE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND KHIVA.

THE Khanate of Khiva first attracted the attention of the Russians in the beginning of the 17th century. Its geographical position showed the great importance of a water-way on the Amu-Daria,² for upon the acquisition of such a channel of communication depended all their commercial, political, and administrative action in Central Asia.

Russian diplomatic missions to Khiva began in the year 1620, and from that period to 1858 rapidly succeeded each other. It was not long, however, before hostile collisions ensued. These incursions invariably ended disastrously for the Russians, and only served to inspire the Khivan people with a feeling of moral superiority.

¹ Adapted from the Russian periodical *Vestnik Evrope*.

² 'Daria' signifies a river in the language of the country. The Amu-Daria is also known as the Oxus, but the latter name is now usually applied to the old and dried-up bed, while the present course is termed the Amu.

The first expedition was accidentally brought about. Some Yeihsck Cossacks had established themselves on the banks of the Ural. Their occupation consisted in plundering and pillaging everybody and everything that fell into their hands. Certain Khivan merchants, on their way to the Russian markets, met with this misfortune. The Cossacks possessed themselves of their precious wares, and questioned them as to the further existence of such like in Khiva. Once aware of the wealth of the neighbouring country, and learning that in summer no army was maintained, the daring Cossacks did not long demur. Quickly mustering to the number of a thousand men, they set off on their foray, unencumbered by any baggage train, and only provided with such articles as could be conveniently carried on the saddle. They rapidly traversed the Kirghese steppes, and profiting by the absence of the Khivan army, completely sacked Urgendj, one of the principal towns. Having filled a thousand waggons with rich spoil, and taken captive a thousand women, the Cossacks were returning, when they were overtaken by the Khivese, and cut off from water sustained a novel and tremendous struggle. The want of water and the fierce glare of the sun forced the marauders to quench their thirst for conquest with the blood of their slaughtered comrades. For some days they desperately defended themselves, but then abandoning all their booty, the hundred that alone were left sought safety in flight towards the Amu-Daria. Here they hid themselves in the jungle, but to no purpose, for the Khivese again overtook and finally destroyed them. The account of this ill-fated expedition is recorded by Aboulgaz-Bogadour

Khan, and also in one of the traditional songs of the Cossacks themselves.

Soon afterwards the Yeihiisk Ataman (Chief of Cossacks) Nechai reassembled his men. Again they invaded Khiva—‘fortunate venture!’—again they sacked many towns, again they captured much treasure and carried off many women, and again on their return home all the Cossacks, with their Ataman, were annihilated by the Khivese.

A third attempt to penetrate into Khiva was made, but ended even more dismally. The invading Cossacks were overtaken by winter with all its horrors. Driven off the road, they were reduced to such a desperate position, that they were obliged to kill and eat each other, and also some of the prisoners they had made.

The fourth expedition against Khiva was undertaken at the instigation of Peter the Great, who wished, as is well known, to open commercial relations with India. Before the expedition, detachments had been posted at the most suitable places for maintaining communication between the operating army and Astrakan. After much preparation Prince Bekovitch-Cherkasky moved across the Ust-Urt into Khiva, in the early days of June, 1717, at the head of about 3,500 men, with six guns, and a train of 200 camels and 300 horses. He was still 100 miles¹ from the capital

¹ All the statistics, whether of coin, length, or weight, are given in their nearest English equivalent. The coinage of Russia is in roubles and copecks, the former being equal to about 2s. 8d. at the average rate of exchange, and 100 copecks making a rouble. The measurement of length is in versts, sajens, and arshins. A verst equals two-thirds of a mile, a

when he had to give battle to the Khivan army. For three days the combat lasted, but then terminated in the complete rout of the natives. The Khan, seeing that matters had taken an unfavourable turn, entered into negotiation with Prince Bekovitch, to all of whose conditions he readily assented. The Russian commander put such confidence in the assurances of the wily Asiatic, that he consented to divide his force into several detachments, and then to avail himself of the invitation of the Khan to proceed towards Khiva. Scarcely had he done so when the treacherous Khivese fell upon the scattered fractions of the Russian army, and put every man to the sword. They flayed Bekovitch himself, and stuffing the skin with hay, sent it as a present to the Emir of Bokhara.

The fifth and last expedition to Khiva was undertaken in the year 1839, under the leadership of Count Peroffsky, commanding the Orenburg district. It was resolved upon with a view to the occupation of the Khanate, the release of Russian prisoners, and the giving of freedom to commerce. The force of Count Peroffsky consisted of $3\frac{1}{2}$ battalions of Infantry, 2 regiments of Ural Cossacks, 5 sotnias (hundreds) of Orenburg Cossacks, and 22 guns—5,000 men in all, including the baggage train, in which were employed, besides horses, 10,000 camels and 2,000 Kirghese drivers.

sajen seven feet, and an arshin twenty-eight inches. The measurement of weight is in pouds and pounds. A poud equals thirty-six pounds, a pound fourteen and a half ounces. The dates also have been adapted to our or the New Style, which is twelve days in advance of the Old Style still used in the Russian empire.—C. E. H. V.

This final episode of the luckless movement of the Russians towards the East terminated in complete misfortune. The misguided idea that, considering the want of water on the steppes, the expedition would fare better in winter when the ground is covered with snow, and the persuasion that a Russian is indifferent to frost, induced Count Peroffsky to set out from Orenburg at the end of autumn.

The reigning Khan of Khiva, Alla-Koulli, was, however, far from sleeping. The report of the preparations for the expedition had called forth in Khiva the most energetic measures for resistance. Khivan hordes were sent to many places on the Russian steppes to abduct and rob the Kirghese employed by the enemy. Hundreds of agents incited the Kirghese on the Emba and Syr-Daria to revolt. Camels were consequently difficult to procure, and those that were purchased were of such a sorry type that half of them succumbed soon after the starting of the expedition, and when it was still far away from its object. Some substitute for the camels was absolutely essential, and none was obtainable. Count Peroffsky, therefore, harassed by extreme cold and violent storms, found himself obliged to retire when but half way to Khiva. His retreat was difficult and horrible in the extreme. The want of transport and provisions, which could not be remedied except from the distant New Alexander Fort; the discontent of the Kirghese chiefs, two of whom had to be shot; the fearful cold, and the great violence of the storms, sent the expeditionary force back over the frontier, reduced in numbers by two thirds. The remnant, moreover, was in

an exhausted and crippled condition, and out of 10,000 camels 1,000 only survived. Thus ended this last expedition. It accomplished nothing, and cost the Government, besides men, upwards of 800,000*l.* sterling. Eye-witnesses bear testimony to the exemplary devotion of Count Peroffsky, who shared all the hardships and privations of the expedition, and was not the less cheerful that he returned to Orenburg with whitened hair.

After this the Russians had no further collision with Khiva, and she was long left in peace.

II.

THE CONTINUED HOSTILITY OF THE KHANATE TOWARDS RUSSIA.

IN the year 1847, when the Russians occupied the lower district of the Syr-Daria, and opened navigation on the Sea of Aral, the lines of Fort Raemsk were laid down, and a naval officer of some repute¹ was despatched on board the schooner 'Nicholas,' to explore the coasts. Ten years later, a war steamer, cruising about the mouth of the Amu-Daria, ran up under steam to Kungrad, and anchored before the town, to the bewilderment and dismay of the inhabitants. The inhabitants were so terrified by the appearance of the steamer that they fled precipitately from the town, and only a few brave men dared to peep from the jungle at what was supposed to be the Evil One himself. When, after some time, the people found that nothing happened

¹ A. E. Boutakoff.

to them, and when the Russian vessel weighed anchor and steamed a few miles up the river and back again, masses of natives flocked to the banks to examine the novelty.

Thus the Russian fame spread into the Khivan territory, and the Khivese, naturally looking upon them in a very unfriendly light, soon began to retaliate with pillaging sallies in the neighbourhood of Karmakch. Several thousand kibitkas were taken from the Kirghese who were faithful to Russia. In spite of all this, nothing serious was undertaken on the part of Russia against Khiva, and soon the intercourse of that country with the Khanate fell through.

From 1853 to 1869 Russia's attention was drawn, by force of circumstances, to other points. But until 1867 the Khan found it more convenient to remain friendly. From 1865 to 1866 the commerce with Bokhara was, in consequence of the state of war, conducted through Khiva. The treasury naturally profited considerably thereby. The wind-fall was, however, but temporary, for after the fall of Djezaka direct intercourse with Bokhara was again restored as interfering in no way with the military operations.

The Khan thereupon altered his behaviour and became every year more and more openly hostile.

Russia continued not to take any notice of the Khivan annoyances, but steadily pursued her aim of developing Central Asian commerce. The Government of St. Petersburg, wishing to organise a system of fortifications on the Caspian Sea, began in 1869 at the Gulf of Krasnovodsk, and finally stationed detachments from the Caucasian army at all important points of the eastern coast as far as the

Mangishlak Peninsula, viz., at Fort Alexander, at Krasnovodsk, at the mouth of the river Artekha Chekeshlap (on the Persian frontier), and in the Gulf of Astrabad at Amour Ad. Thus, the possibility of another attack might have occurred to the Khan. In spite, though, of all the preparations of Russia, in spite of her intercourse with Central Asia during the preceding ten years, the Khivan hostility became more and more open, and one day an armed force of considerable strength appeared on both sides of the Russian army. It was, however, easily repelled.

The oasis of Khiva is peopled by various tribes, the Usbecks, Sarts, and Karakalpaks, all impatient of restraint. Men tabooed even by the wild society of the neighbouring countries find in that territory a ready refuge, and countenance, if not indeed support, in their deeds of robbery and violence. Thus in 1869 the discontented spirits in the Kirghese Steppes formed themselves into a body under the leadership of the Sultan Khan Galie-Araslanoff and Azbergen-Mounaitmasoff, and went to Khiva, and were not only received with the greatest cordiality, but the Khan promoted Araslanoff to be Khan of the Kirghese, and sought his co-operation in persuading his countrymen, then on friendly terms with the Russians, to become his subjects, invoking their chief in the following terms :—

‘In the first place : in the name of God. In the second : of the Prophet, upon whom be peace and the blessing of God !

‘To Him,

‘Supreme God, who is the jewel of the entire sea, the

pearl of the sword of faith, the bed of roses of truth, the nightingale in a garden of flowers of the sect, the candle of the lantern of our steadfastness, the basin of society, magnanimity, the assistance of the sick supplicant, give protection against all misfortune !!

‘To the Most High-Minded and Bravest of the race of Adaeff; to the Bey; and to all from the lowest to the highest, we give these presents :—

‘Son of Gaeta, Xoshbak-Batir, the news of your good health and prosperity has been communicated to us, and gives us exceeding great joy. We have heard of your war with the crafty and dishonourable Russians. If such be true, we greatly desire to receive further intelligence. If you decide to continue the struggle for the glory of God, and for the name of the Prophet, upon whom be peace and the blessing of God, we singularly trust that you may be fostered by Heaven in your preparations, and that the sons of the three tribes may unite in all places and take to horse. In such a case it will be incumbent upon you to send information to all high-placed persons sojourning in the divers districts, in the greater as well as in the lesser tribes. The event which must happen in our common life, we should consider as a happiness: if we kill, we shall be renowned as great warriors fighting against the unfaithful; if they kill us, we shall be counted among the martyrs. We propose then the following idea :—Why, searching the infinite world, should we not gain that happy part that is reserved for each of us in future life? We are glad that you, worthy man, approached this transaction. We daily and nightly after each worship (which takes place five times

in the twenty-four hours) remain in the giving of thanks for your good health, and pray to the Omnipotent Creator to ordain to us a meeting with you. Amen. O Lord of Worlds ! In conclusion we attest to you our high regard. Written on the 13th day of the month Djoumadi-el-Affvel in the year 1286. Stamped with the following superscription :—"To Sadik, the son of the warrior Kenesar Khan."

Besides this, the Governor-General of Turkestan, Adjutant-General¹ von Kaufmann, who was entrusted with all communication with the rulers of Central Asia, offered peace to Khiva, and the friendship of Russia, on the condition of the release of all Russian captives detained in the Khanate, and non-interference with the Kirghese. But the Khan, Mohamed-Raxim, insolently declined to receive his letter. Not only, too, did he fail to comply with the legitimate request of the Russians, but despatched plundering hordes to the Steppes, and to the lower district of the Syr-Daria. Protection and recompense were offered to the ringleaders of any movement against Russian rule. Khivan hordes also frequently burst in upon the Orsko-Kazalinsk tract, which was very important to Russia, for by it alone communication was maintained between Tashkent and Orenburg. They pillaged the stations, intercepted the caravans, murdered the passengers, and appropriated the horses. For a time, therefore, communication was entirely

¹ General Officers, Aides-de-Camp of the Emperor of Russia, are styled General-Adjutant, or, as we should say, Adjutant-General, although they fill no corresponding post to that officer in England.—C. E. H. V.

suspended. Khiva, moreover, was the central market for the sale of Russian captives, who were there treated as slaves. This was an ascertained fact, for the Cossacks who were taken prisoners in the Roukin engagement on the Mangishlak were sold at Khiva. Such proceedings of the Khivese not only greatly agitated the population, but also did much injury to the industrious Kirghese, especially to those of the two tribes, Adaeff and Choumichli-Tabiri, whose property lies wholly in cattle. The only means by which the latter can protect their flocks and herds from the frosts and cold of winter are to drive them to the southern slopes of the Ust-Urt. Against the Khivan hordes the poor Kirghese were powerless to defend themselves, having scarcely any arms and being scattered over considerable space. It was impossible for the Russian troops to take any measures for their defence in winter, and they were consequently driven back into the governments. Nor could the Russians do more for the tribes wandering on the Emba, who were likewise assailed. The fate, too, of those who kept under the immediate protection of the fortresses was not much better, for in such a bleak and barren region they could find no pasture during the severe frosts.

When towards the close of 1871 Colonel Markosoff, of the Krasnovodsk detachment, started with an expedition to open a way to Khiva by the wells of Egdi and Ortikon, from Djamolensk, he was openly attacked by about 500 Khivan horsemen, who succeeded in capturing 146 camels and killing three. The irregular nature of the country about Topiatan and the deep sands made progress very difficult for the infantry and the Cossacks. On the 21st of

October, a party of Tekeens (inhabitants of a district called Teki, who indulge in a very common belief of Central Asia that they are too terrible and warlike for any nation to attempt a hostile operation against them), instigated by Khiva, came, about 300 strong, under Sophe Khan, to endeavour to seize the Russians' camels and thus prevent their moving. At last a party of Cossacks, 32 in number, with three officers, came in sight of them at Djamali, not, however, before they had murdered two Turcoman shepherds. As soon as the infantry came up in support, the Cossacks made towards the savages. Thereupon some of the Tekeens dismounted, and from a copse which commanded the neighbourhood, kept up a close fire on the infantry, while the remainder busied themselves with the Cossacks. The firing soon ceased, upon which the Russians advanced with the bayonet. The enemy then called up his camels and fled in hot haste, leaving 23 dead on the site of the engagement, and 10 prisoners in the hands of the Russians, whose loss was represented by 1 Cossack and 1 Turcoman killed, and 1 officer, 1 private, and 1 Turcoman wounded. The Tekeens, moreover, are said to have carried away 15 killed and 30 wounded. At the Egdi well, Tekeen envoys came to Colonel Markosoff praying for the restitution of the wounded prisoners, and bearing the written apologies of the Khan for the Djamali affair; in which document, among other pleas in extenuation of the offence, it was urged that the Russian army resembled the Persian.

For these warlike proceedings the Russians were undoubtedly indebted to the Khivan Government, whose

influence on the Turcomanian and Kirghesian steppes was, owing to the strategical position of the country, far from inconsiderable. The directing agency was clearly apparent. It was self-evident even in Khiva that Russia could not approve of the Khan's policy. Therefore, in the beginning of 1872 Khivan embassies were sent to the Lieutenant of the Caucasus and to the Emperor, to whom the Khan, in the name of the Grand Duke, Lieutenant of the Emperor in the Caucasus, indited a petition in the following terms:—

‘Mighty Emperor, our friend, always continue your love towards us! Renowned brother, we respect the vast power of His Majesty the Autocrat and Sovereign of Russia, the holder of the crown which shines like the sun, Sovereign of the people of the Lord Jesus. I wish that you may long occupy the throne, and that prolonged acquaintance and friendly intercourse may exist between us.

‘Let it be known to your friendly heart that harmony and goodwill have long reigned between our two Governments, that our mutual relations have been candid, and that the foundations of our friendship have daily gained in strength, so that the two Governments are as one, and the two peoples as one nation.

‘But then, last year your army arrived at Cheleken, on the coast of the Krasnovodsk Gulf, to open trade, as we heard. For some time a small detachment of that force occupied Sari-Kamesh, which has long been under our sway. Besides this, from the direction of Tashkent and Perovsk your troops went to the well of Min-Boulak, lying in our inherited dominions.

‘It occurred to us, “Is the Grand Duke aware of these proceedings or not?”

‘On our part we have never done anything which could sever the friendship we entertain for you, and once only sent four or five brave men of the Kazak tribe, who are subject to us, in your direction. They never crossed the frontier, and would have peaceably returned doing nothing to your prejudice. Some of them, however, for whose act we are not to blame, seized four or five of your people; but we caused them to be given up to us and treated with kindness.

‘Last year Temer Khan, of the Shourinskese, a most worthy prince, said to the Eman, “If the Russians are our friends, why do we not return the prisoners?”

‘Informed of this, we directed the Eman to despatch one of the men to you, but to leave the others.

‘Now, if you wish to retain our friendship, agree to a treaty that each of us shall be satisfied with our existing frontiers, and then we will return your people to you. But if these captives only serve you as a pretext to open hostile operations against us, with a view to the extension of your dominion, there will descend a decree from the Omnipotent and Luminous God, whose will we are unable to avert.

‘This friendly letter is written in the month of Shavalla.

‘(Signed) SYD-MAHOMED-SAKIN-KHAN.’

But the crafty falsehood of the Central Asiatic ruler, who was conscious of the coming storm, had been anticipated, and the embassies failed completely in their mission. They were received by the heads of departments, who,

without entering into conversation, informed the representatives of the Khan that they could not have access either to the Grand Duke or to the Emperor until—

I. All the Russian captives in the Khivan territory had been released.

II. The Khan had explained in writing to General Kaufmann the reason for his former behaviour in having insolently replied to the friendly missions of that General. Both missions thereupon departed.

When soon afterwards the Government of the Caucasus sent men of credit to Khiva to explain to the Khan why his embassies had not been received, they were cordially received by that prince and his court. The subordinates of the Khan at first held out hope that a favourable issue might be attained; but when, after a delay of three weeks, the Russian plenipotentiaries were admitted to a farewell audience, the Khan informed them that he could give no answer to their requests unless the Grand Duke wrote him a reply to his letter. 'If there be an answer,' said the Khan, in dismissing the envoys, 'give it me; but if not, return me my letter.'

After this, and especially after a few reconnoitring expeditions of the Caucasian army, the Khivan Government applied itself with renewed energy to establish communication with Calcutta. Embassies were despatched to Turkey, India, and England, praying for protection against Russia. The Khan evidently was stricken with fear, and sought to throw himself on the protection of the world.

England, who always watched the development of

Russian policy in Central Asia with the keenest attention, was most anxious that the St. Petersburg Cabinet should recognize her especial protection of the Emir of Cabul, Syr-Ali, and his immediate sovereignty over the Afghanistan province of Badakshan and its district of Vakshan, and also that it should define its Central Asiatic policy and the extreme point of Russian advances in that direction. The question was very delicate and inconveniently definite, but, after much negotiation, was decided to the complete satisfaction of both powers. The Cabinet of St. James's obtained the recognition of the Russian Government to the complete right of the Emir of Cabul to occupy the above-named province and its dependent district, and on their part admitted that Russia was at liberty to administer her own affairs within the line of demarcation represented by the border of Afghanistan, the extreme point of her progress in that direction.

The answer of Prince Gorshakoff, made public in the newspapers, not only freed the hands of Russia, but also gave great satisfaction to the English Parliament, to the Press, and to all those who have since protested so loudly that England should not have entered into any such agreement with Russia.¹

During this period the acts of the Khivan Government became more and more intolerable, and in October of 1872 an expedition to that country was fully resolved upon. The General Staff examined and prepared all the necessary data

¹ I have simply endeavoured to render the statements of the Author, who alone must be responsible for their accuracy.—
C. E. H. V.

for the Minister of War. Further action, however, could not be taken at St. Petersburg until Colonel Markosoff, the commander of the troops on the Atrek, who had been reported a few miles distant from Khiva, had completed his reconnaissances. Thus the time was spent until the end of the year, when the Governors-General of Orenburg and Turkestan, and the Lieutenant of the Caucasus, the Grand Duke Michael Nicholaievitch, arrived in St. Petersburg to consider the conduct of the intended operation. It was absolutely necessary not to delay the announcement of the contemplated stroke, for the bands lying in the Russian districts of Krasnovodsk or Chekeshlard could bring no good, and their presence on the steppes might be productive of serious difficulty.

The preparations for the expedition now went on apace in order that all might be ready by March, 1873. It was proposed to conduct the military operations from three sides, viz., from the districts of the Caucasus, of Orenburg, and of Turkestan. In view, then, of the great distances that would intervene between the columns, and the consequent difficulty of maintaining communication, it was decided to make each force as independent as possible.

III.

THE EXPEDITION OF 1873 RESOLVED UPON, AND PREPARATIONS FOR THE SAME.

THE plans of Adjutant-General von Kaufmann and of Adjutant-General Krijanoffsky as to the method of con-

ducting the expedition to Khiva having been carefully considered, the Imperial mandate was issued on the 24th of December, 1872. It announced the determination of the Russian Government to inflict summary chastisement on the Khanate. The operations were consequently to be commenced in the early spring of the ensuing year by the united efforts of the three military districts of the Caucasus, of Orenburg, and of Turkestan.

The following course of action was decided upon :—

‘The intended attack to be conducted from two sides : from the east by the army of the Turkestan district, and from the west by the united forces of the Orenburg and Caucasus districts. The objective point of the expedition to be the capital of the Khanate, the punishment of which and the dispersion of the Khivan bands to be the first care of the Russian troops.

‘(1) The column from Tashkent to be under the command of Adjutant-General von Kaufmann, commanding the Turkestan district, and to consist of eleven companies of infantry with 200 sappers, five and a half sotnias of Cossacks, fourteen guns, and a rocket detachment. The column to march by Djizak, on the road leading along the Boukarsk frontier to Temer-Koudour, Tamol, and Elder-Ata at the base of the Boukansk mountain. To unite with a column also from the Turkestan district, consisting of nine companies of infantry, one and a half sotnias of Cossacks, a rocket detachment, and a detachment of mountain artillery, near Daou-Kara, or the district of Min-Boulak, whichever may be most convenient. The entire strength of the Turkestan

column will then consist of 20 companies, each about 140 strong, with 12 to 14 non-commissioned officers and 10 non-combatants; thus, 2,800 infantry, 700 Cossacks, and 18 guns. The entire force then to move straight upon Khiva, crossing the Amu-Daria above Min-Boulak, where it will effect a junction with the columns from Orenburg and the Caucasus, who should be about that time (early in May) on the left bank of the Amu-Daria. Adjutant-General von Kaufmann will then assume the command-in-chief.

‘(2) The Orenburg column, consisting of nine companies of infantry (five of the 2nd Orenburg line battalion, and four of the 1st), six sotnias of Orenburg, and three sotnias of Ural Cossacks, six guns of the Cossack Horse Artillery, six rocket parties, and six mortars, to concentrate at a point on the Emba (hereafter spoken of as the Emba Post), under Lieutenant-General Vereffkin. To march thence by Karata-mak along the western coast of the Sea of Aral to Kasarm and Ourq, where it will unite with the column from the Caucasus. General Vereffkin, then assuming the command, will endeavour to assist the Turkestan column in crossing the Amu.’

Expeditions across the steppes have nothing in common with military expeditions in any other part of the world. It may be said with truth that the most difficult expeditions of the French army in Egypt or Algiers, or of the English army in India, Cabul, Affghanistan, and even Abyssinia, can give no idea of an expedition over the Orenburg steppes of Central Asia, which lie in the direct road to the Khivan Khanate. In winter they are visited by

tremendous frosts and storms, which infallibly kill any animals that may have strayed from the Kirghese flocks ; but in summer the absolute barrenness of the ground, the irresistible power of the sun, the cloudless sky, the continuous gales and sandstorms, the vast swamps, render matters even worse. The unbearable heat, the penetrating dust, the oppressive vapour, and the total absence of animal life, are terribly seconded by the lack of water. The latter circumstance alone would render the expedition difficult, added to the troubles of transport. Water on the steppes is so precious, that the Kirghese say 'A drop of water, given to a thirsty wayfarer, will wash away the sins of 100 years.'

By the 3rd of January, 1873, everything was ready for the expedition from Orenburg,¹ and a board of officers, consisting of the heads of the several military departments, assembled to report upon the stores, and to consider the next step to be taken.

It was at first suggested that the 4th Turkestan Rifle Battalion, then quartered at Orenburg, should be sent forward at once, but the proposition was speedily overruled, the battalion being due at Kazalinsk by the 3rd of March, to form part of the Turkestan column.

We must tarry awhile with the remarkable journey of this battalion to its rendezvous. In order to diminish the hardship of the winter march, the Commander of the Orenburg district ordered 235 sledges to be constructed in the

¹ Although the despatches treat more especially of the Kinderli column, it is hoped that the data concerning the Orenburg detachment will not be unacceptable, as they give a general idea of the preparations for the campaign.—C. E. H. V.

sub-arsenal of that town, for its conveyance. The total cost of the measure, including the hire of drivers and horses from the Russian population and the Kirghese, amounted to 873*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Fifty sledges were allotted to each company, 4 men on each, and 11 to the officers. The battalion, moreover, took with it 169,000 rounds of small bore ammunition.

On the 21st of January the train was sent forward, and on the 1st of February the first detachment started, followed by the other three on the 3rd, 5th, and 7th, respectively. Forty miles was the daily stage, and 118 horses were at every station, furnished by the Russians as far as Orsk, and by the Kirghese from Orsk to Terek. From Orsk, however, the cold was so intense that the men were made to march. With the thermometer $34\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ Fahr. below zero, and in the midst of most violent storms, the riflemen kept cheerfully on. The arrangements were all faithfully carried out. To the halting places on the steppes the Kirghese brought meat, fuel, waggons, hay, for which they received 2*d.* per day per man, and an allowance for forage. They were also most demonstrative in their friendship. When the men arrived at Iltzk, after a three days' storm, the Kirghese were very anxious to persuade them to share their huts, and were most mortified when the soldiers preferred crouching round the fires, and passing the night in the waggons, to profiting by their hospitality. On the 2nd of March the entire battalion arrived at Kazalinsk, having accomplished 670 miles over the steppes in mid-winter, with only three sick on the entire route. The admirable march of this battalion at such a rigorous season proves

that Russian soldiers may overcome the utmost difficulties, and surmount every possible impediment, with the least solicitude and attention on the part of their officers.

The concentration at the Emba Post of the supplies required for the Orenburg column was now proceeded with. The operation was conducted by the District Staff and the Intendence. Great indeed must have been the experience, zeal, energy, and trouble, which provided for everything, and did not forget the smallest requirement.

After a solemn performance of divine service by the Bishop of Orenburg, and a grand parade, the force started for the rendezvous on the Emba.

Four companies of the 1st Orenburg Line Battalion, 6 guns of the Cossack Artillery, and four 20-pounder mortars, marched by Iletzk to Ak-Toub and thence to the Emba, a distance of 330 miles, while 2 sotnias of Cossacks, 2 horse artillery four-pounder guns, and 6 rocket detachments marched along the river Xobd, a distance of 362 miles.

On March 8 the 2nd Orenburg Line Battalion (5 companies), and 4 sotnias of Orenburg Cossacks, started from Orsk for the Emba by way of Ak-Toub (272 miles), and on the previous day three sotnias of Ural Cossacks left Ural for the rendezvous (418 miles).

Each party moved in four detachments. The infantry travelled in carts, 4 men in each. The artillery was dismantled and conveyed on sledges, all the horses being led. The baggage, about 60lbs. per man, was conveyed separately; but all the infantry retained their ball cartridge. Dry stores, such as rusks, tea, sugar, cabbage, oats, were

conveyed with the detachments in such quantity as to last 37 days. The meat rations (11b. per man) were furnished by the Kirghese by contract (at $8\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb.), at all the halting places. They also had to bring 30 or 40 waggons for the men to sleep in, and about 8 tons of hay (at about 3s. 4d. per cwt.). Before starting the whole force was supplied by the Intendance with short fur cloaks, fur comforters, thick socks, a third pair of boots, a length of felt (42 inches) to lie on, and a complete kit for seven months. The officers received half a year's extra pay, and the men $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. per day in advance of the normal rate.

The daily stage was twenty-seven miles, to keep up with which the Cossacks had to make forced marches. The nights were passed in the Kirghese waggons, the floors of which were covered with hay. A rampart of snow was thrown up round each waggon to protect it from the wind, and the roof was tolerably weather-tight. Fuel (dried camel's dung) costing only about 1s. per cwt., a roaring fire was kept up from five in the evening to eight in the morning.

In spite of the tremendous snows, frosts, and gales, and the terrible condition of the road, the whole force arrived safely at the Emba Post, none having been frost-bitten, and only 45 men on the sick list. So bad, indeed, was the road, that the commander of the column himself had to abandon his carriage and continue the journey on hired sledges. The transport of the artillery and Intendance stores was attended with the greatest difficulty. Sometimes the wheels would sink into a hole, and stick fast for many hours. The animals suffered horribly. The greater

part of them had to be left on the road, and only arrived at the rendezvous a fortnight later.

Just as the Orenburg party was starting, the news arrived from the Caucasus that Kaphar-Karadjigetoff, a Mangishlak chief, was living at Khiva, and being treated with the greatest kindness by the Khan, who proposed, with Kaphar's assistance, to raise the whole of the Mangishlak Peninsula against the Russians.

A short time previously Kaphar had assembled the nearest tribes, and declared that the Russians intended to requisition an enormous quantity of cattle, which must infallibly ruin the Kirghese, whose only safety would lie in migrating to Khiva, where the people would find refuge and the chiefs reward. Should they not follow this counsel, Kaphar threatened to give the whole district to fire and sword, with the assistance of the Khivese, sparing neither women nor children.

Terrified by these threats, the unfortunate Kirghese hastened to the Ust-Urt, notwithstanding the probable loss by climate of the cattle which constituted their only wealth. It was all-important for the Russians to hinder so disastrous an exodus, and to prevent the commotion from spreading.

Colonel Lamakin commanded on the Mangishlak; therefore hearing of the Kaphar's treason, when he was reconnoitring from Fort Alexander, immediately moved on Bouzach, near which the exiles were supposed to be. At the Kara-Kech Gulf (south of the Kaidaksk Gulf) the column came across several nomade camps, making their way to the Ust-Urt, with some 10,000 head of cattle.

Cossack messengers were forthwith sent to calm the apprehensions of the wanderers and to persuade them to return to their winter pastures. Four hundred of the Kirghese, however, led by two relations and accomplices of Kaphar, instead of listening to the friendly counsel, threw themselves on the Cossacks with lance and axe. But the latter, though only sixty-eight in number, met the onslaught with their daggers, and soon obtained the mastery. Masses of people witnessed the collision from the neighbouring heights, and heard the Kirghese shouts, but none moved to the rescue.

After this incident, Colonel Lamakin continued his movement by forced marches towards Bouzach, where he was joined by a sotnia of the Daghestan Irregular regiment of Cavalry.

The above case fully illustrated the evil influence of Khiva over the Kirghese. In spite, though, of the sensible measures taken by the local administration, it was most difficult to prevent the latter from following evil-intentioned advice, subject as they were to the neighbourhood of the Khanate, until the Russian relations with the Khan rested on a securer basis. In the present state of affairs, and the movement of the Russian army on Khiva, the south-west portion of the Tourgaïsk district was liable to the incursion of plundering hordes from the Ust-Urt, who might again raise the Kirghese, if between the Caspian and the Sea of Aral there was not stationed a column of observation that should further protect the rear of the Orenburg expedition. General Krijanoffsky therefore ordered—

1. That one and a half sotnias of Cossacks from the

Steppe Forts, and a few companies of infantry, should be stationed at Sam, as the most suitable point between the Caspian and the Sea of Aral for watching that district and maintaining communication between General Vereffkin's column and the Army of the Caucasus.

2. That one sotnia should be posted at Djebisk, the most likely spot for the ravages of the hordes on the Orsk Kazalin tract.

3. That one sotnia should watch the Mongodjarsk mountains and watercourses.

4. That between the above points communication should be constantly maintained by horse patrols.

IV.

THE FITTING OUT OF THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

As everything had to be taken with the column from the Emba, whether for man or beast, we will enumerate the principal stores which were massed at that starting point. It will be recollected that the force consisted of about 1,450 Infantry, 900 Cossacks, and 6 four-pounder guns, 6 mortars, and 6 rocket parties, or about 3,300 men. All the infantry were armed with the Karl needle-gun, the six sotnias of Orenburg Cossacks and one sotnia of Ural Cossacks with the seven-groove Dragoon rifle, and the remaining two sotnias of Ural Cossacks with the six-groove rifle.

On expeditions over the steppes it is customary to employ Kirghese huts, called *oulamaiks*, or *kibitkas*, instead

of ordinary camping tents ; for although less portable than the latter, they are more impervious to weather. An oulamaik consists of a somewhat complicated circular framework of wood, over which is stretched a peculiar species of felt, made by the Kirghese from cowhide. A hole is left at the top for the exit of the smoke. The Kirghese live in these oulamaiks all the year round. In the present expedition one was allotted to every ten men, to every two subaltern officers, and to each captain of a company or squadron. A battalion staff occupied three, and the head-quarter staff eighteen, so that 372 huts were required for the whole force.

The following list of stores may be of some interest :—
 rusks, 13,871 bushels ; croup (a sort of buckwheat), 2,387 bushels ; oats, 37,065 bushels ; spirits, 1,014 gallons ; tea, 4,158 lbs. 11 oz. ; sugar, 12,387 lbs. 3 oz. ; dried cabbage, 1,800 lbs. Three-quarters of a pound of tea were allotted per diem to every 100 men. The cabbage was only for the Cossacks. Red onions, 4 tons 18 cwt. 1 qr. 12 lbs. ; peppercorns, 1 cwt. 2 qrs. 16 lbs. ; pepper, 3 cwt. 32 lbs. ; salt, 4 tons 1 cwt. 1 qr. 8 lbs. ; krout (a cheese of a tart salt taste, made of sheep's milk by the Kirghese, having the property of allaying thirst ; they either soak it in water, which they drink, or place it in the mouth and suck it), 12 tons 17 cwt. 16 lbs. ; dried horse-radish, 4 cwt. 3 qrs. 20 lbs. ; essence of vinegar, 1,020 bottles ; common tobacco, 8 tons 1 cwt. 4 lbs.

The rusks, croup, and oats (4 feeds a day per horse) were calculated to last 80 days (it was hoped that Khiva would be reached in 40 to 45 days) ; the tea, sugar, and cabbage, six months ; and the spirits to the 13th of May,

after which they would be replaced by tea. The Kirghese had contracted to furnish and deliver the meat ration of 1 lb. per man per day. But not to be wholly dependent on that source, preserved provisions were sent from St. Petersburg in the following quantities:—Professor Kittari's potato-croup, 4,000 portions; Dr. Danileff's congealed schi,¹ 663 portions; Prince Dolgorouky's rusks for schi, 5,777 portions; Liebig's extract of meat, 2,500 portions.

Necessaries: cooking caldrons, 80; iron dogs, 80; skimmers, 80; ladles, 80; kitchen knives, 50; iron pails, 160; choppers, 136; forks, 80; shovels, 136; picks, 136; iron spades, 400; one-inch nails, 800; tin lanterns, 20; scythes, 90; sickles, 120; iron troughs, 120; coppers, holding 9½ gallons, 34; tin cups, 112; 13-gallon water casks (one for every twenty men in infantry, one for every ten men in cavalry), 3,723; scoops for the same, 163; wooden shovels, 204; nets, 5; mats, 1,868; rope, 11,925 yards 2 feet; metal tea-pots, 340; pairs of scales, 20; wooden bedsteads, 1,000; common soap, 4 tons 4 cwt.

Ammunition: needle-gun cartridges, 334,800; muzzle-loading: 6-groove rifle cartridges, 23,200; 7-groove dragoon rifle cartridges, 81,200; pistol cartridges, 270; nipple caps, 125,700; for the 4-pound breech-loading guns, 1,600 rounds (common shell, grape, and round shot); 20-pound mortars, 2,400 rounds; rockets, 970.

The gross weight of all the above stores amounted to

¹ 'Schi' is a soup made with cabbage peculiar to Russia, where it is enormously patronised by all classes. The taste has, however, to be acquired by the foreigner.—C. E. H. V.

1,485 tons 14 cwt. 2 qrs. 12 lbs., for the transport of which 4,970 camels were provided. Each camel was loaded with about $6\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., and for every five or six camels there was one Kirghese driver. The massing of the stores at the Emba from Orenburg, Orsk, and Ural cost about a half-penny per cwt. per mile. The camels were hired at the rate of 48s. per month for each, besides 61s. 4d. a month for forage, which was to be delivered at various points on the line of march.

At Ourq it was proposed to throw up a field work for one or two companies, with Cossacks and artillery to protect the rear of the column, for the victualling of which 907 camels were to be unloaded, and sent back to the Emba under escort, whence they were to be redespached, about the middle of June, with a two months' additional supply of rusks, buckwheat, and oats, which would last the column till the 28th of September, at a push.

The engineer train of the column consisted of 8 pontoons, to throw across the Amu-Daria. Four Sapper N.C. officers were attached to the column, and 4 sergeants and 32 privates of the 1st Line Battalion were told off to act under their direction. There was, moreover, a complete stock of engineering tools.

The medical department was carefully provided for, mindful of the results of previous expeditions to Khiva. A central hospital for 50 men was established with a full supply of everything likely to be required, and more especially in remedies for the scorbutic diseases so prevalent on the steppes. The above hospital was to march with the column, and twelve ambulances were provided for the con-

veyance of the sick. Besides this, the representative at Orenburg of the Society for the Relief of the Sick and Wounded in War had three ambulances constructed on his own design, engaged efficient attendants, prepared hospital linen for 50 men, and bought large quantities of tea, sugar, condensed milk, essence of cranberries, rum, cognac, sherry, cigars, tobacco, papieros (Russian cigarettes), all necessary implements for correspondence, books, newspapers, and a host of other convenient articles. He was granted complete liberty of action by the Society, and further empowered to draw upon them to the extent of 400*l*.

By Imperial command an officer of the General Staff was specially attached to the expedition to survey the district passed through and the basin of the Amu-Daria ; for in the opinion of competent judges the Russo-Perso-Central-Asian commerce would be immensely increased after the subjection of Khiva.

Nor did the Russian Geographical Society lose the opportunity of obtaining reliable data on all the natural products and capabilities of the Khivan oasis.

But there were many expenses connected with the fitting out of the Khivan Expedition with which the Intendence could not be saddled, such as the pecuniary advances ¹ to the officers and heads of departments ; the cost of concentration ; the special provision for the Cossacks, called

¹ Pecuniary advances, termed 'Padeomni dengi,' are frequently made to Russian military and civil officers on a change of the venue of their employment, to enable them to meet the expenses entailed by the move.—C. E. H. V.

up as being more acquainted with the language and habits of the country about to be traversed ; postal expenses, &c. To provide for these the sum of 38,266*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* was assigned to the credit of General Kaufmann for the Turkestan column, of 53,033*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to the Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus for that column, and of 26,663*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to General Krijanoffsky for the Orenburg column, which latter was thus accounted for :—

Advances to the officers to make their preparations, hire of sledges and teams for the army and its baggage, sundry journeys, and other divers expenses . . .	£	s.	d.
	15,693	7	1
Cost of concentration on the Emba from Orenburg and Orsk.	2,453	12	0
Spirits for the men.	278	4	0
Hospital arrangements and dried cabbage for Cossacks	402	17	4½
Warm clothing for Cossacks (probably specially called out).	1,398	6	9½
Manufacture of water casks	2,894	0	1½
Making arrangements on the line of march, telegrams, correspondence, and other postal expenses	300	14	9
Erection of temporary stabling for the horses at the Emba Port	70	10	8
Total	23,491	12	8½

Before the expedition started under General Vereffkin, the Commander of the District, Adjutant-General Krijanoffsky, issued a detailed General Order, dwelling upon the conduct of the affair, the importance of every man's eating

his 1lb. of meat per diem (fast days not excepted),¹ and enjoining officers not to employ more than the one batman allowed them by regulation, and concluding thus :—

‘In issuing the above order, I am persuaded that all ranks of the Expeditionary Column, despatched from the district confided to me, will emulate each other in the strict observance of every detail, and in the conscientious performance of every duty that the far from easy task allotted to them may entail, by which means it will assuredly attain the successful and brilliant issue so ardently desired by our Sovereign Emperor.’

¹ A great innovation in Russian customs, for the numerous fast days are rigidly observed by the lower orders.—C. E. H. V.

*THE OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE GERMAN
MILITARY COMMISSIONER (LIEUT. HUGO
STUMM) WITH THE RUSSIAN HEAD-
QUARTERS.*

REPORT No. I.

FROM BERLIN TO THE CASPIAN—OBSERVATIONS
ON THE EXPEDITION.

Temir-Khan-Chura, April 21, 1873.

ON the 20th of March, 1873, His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince graciously informed me that His Majesty the Emperor of Russia had been pleased to sanction my being attached to the Khivan expedition. On the same day an order from the Imperial Cabinet granted me six months' leave of absence for that purpose. On Tuesday, the 25th, I received information of the Emperor's decision. The next day the necessary documents were signed, and on Friday evening, the 28th, I started from Berlin by the 11 o'clock train for St. Petersburg. I arrived in the Russian capital

at 8 P.M. on Sunday. On Monday, the 31st, the Tsar deigned to receive me at one o'clock in audience. I then reported myself to His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael,¹ but did not have the advantage of meeting either the Chief of the Staff or the Minister of War. I was, however, informed by General von Werder (the military attaché to the German embassy) that it was proposed to send me by Saratoff, Samara, and Orenburg, after the column of General von Kaufmann, which, starting from Tashkent, was advancing on Khiva by way of Kazalinsk. I should then have to ride on Cossack ponies from Orenburg to Kazalinsk, a distance of about 734 (English) miles. It was even problematical if I should ever succeed in catching up to the column, for it was supposed already to have mounted the Kazalinsk heights. The Grand Duke Michael, however, had in the meantime received a telegraphic despatch from the head-quarters of the Krasnovodsk column, that, owing to a delay in obtaining the necessary complement of camels, the troops had been unable to start as intended, and that consequently the

¹ Namestnik, or Lieutenant of the Emperor in the Caucasus.
—C. E. H. V.

main column of the Caucasus detachment would be made up at Kinderli Bay of men taken from the Alexandrovsk and Krasnovodsk columns, and of others sent by steamer *viâ* Petrovsk, from Daghestan in the Caucasus. Favoured by the fortunate circumstance of this means of transport, the Minister of War directed me to be attached to the Caucasus instead of to the Tashkent column, and therefore to lose no time in repairing to Petrovsk. On the 1st of April I was received by His Excellency and the Chief of the Staff, Count Heyden, who gave me my route, and desired me to report myself to Prince Melikoff, the governor-general of Daghestan, at Temir-Khan-Chura, or Chura, as it is more usually called.

On Wednesday, April 2, I was received once more by the Grand Duke Michael, and left St. Petersburg at 7 P.M. for Rostoff on the Don, travelling by rail *viâ* Moscow and Kursk.

On Saturday afternoon, the 5th inst., I reached Rostoff, and was right well received by Herr Scaramanga, the German consul, who had already bought two vehicles and a proper number of horses for me to post to Petrovsk, on the Caspian Sea, a distance of over 500 miles *viâ* Staffropol. Saturday evening

I rested at Rostoff, but at ten o'clock on Sunday morning I set off for my destination. I travelled in a so-called 'tarantask,' and my baggage was conveyed in a 'telega,' drawn throughout the distance by ten or twelve horses.

In spite of bad water and deep boggy ground, into which the horses sank up to their knees, I succeeded in reaching Temir-Khan-Chura on the 11th of April, and lost no time in presenting myself to Prince Melikoff, and delivering up my credentials. I cannot exaggerate the hospitable and friendly reception accorded me by His Excellency. In four or five days I am to sail for Kinderli, whence the main column will set out about April 24. I am to accompany this detachment until its junction with the other two columns, when I shall join the head-quarters of General von Kaufmann. At present I can give no other account of the expedition than that which I have been told by the staff and other officers. I may, however, venture to offer a general view of the situation and the progress of events up to the present time.

As regards the political motive of the expedition, I can but concur in the opinion of Russian officers,

that it has long been a political, but, above all, a social and a mercantile necessity.

The secure and detached situation of the Khivan oasis, on the lower course of the Oxus or Amu-Daria, in the midst of an inaccessible desert, has ever made it the favourite haunt of a robber race, whose only occupation consists in war and plunder. To such an extent was this passion indulged that the Khanate became a source of great danger, not only for peaceful caravans plying from south to north or from east to west with valuable goods, but also for the nomad camps of the Kirghese, extending far into the Russian territory in a northern direction towards Orenburg. Russia was obliged to put a stop to this system of pillage, if only to protect the life and property of her subjects in the Ural and Syr-Daria districts. The Russian Government had repeatedly tried to live in peace and friendship with the Khanate. Fair promises were not wanting on the part of the Khan. No sooner, however, were the negotiations completed than caravans were again attacked, Russian subjects seized, carried away into captivity, and not unfrequently submitted to the worst torture. It will be an act of civilisation and

advancement when a stop is put to the depredations of one of the most cruel, the most barbarous, and fanatically wild people of the earth. A complete check to their proceedings can only be put when Russia herself dictates the laws, with an imposing military force in the Khanate.

It would seem as if Nature had united all her powers of climate and topography to render such an expedition extremely difficult, if not indeed impossible.

On the east, the south, and the west, the Khanate is shielded by a desert of sand, varying in width from 400 to 500 miles. On the north it is bounded by the Sea of Aral. Although Russia has vessels on that water, a landing is out of the question, for the lower end is so shallow as to be perfectly unnavigable. Small and flat-bottomed boats can alone reach the shore. With the exception of occasional mounds of earth, the other coasts are devoid of vegetation. There are a few wells on the caravan routes across the desert. Often, however, the muddy water is completely dried up, and often briny and undrinkable. Fiery, unbearable heat during the day gives place to piercing cold by night. The north wind brings

bitter blasts from Siberia, the east and south winds burning heat, and the west wind dangerous and fearful sand-storms.

There are four principal routes to Khiva,¹ accessible to camels, viz.—

1. From Orenburg to Fort Kazalinsk on the Syr-Daria, and thence southwards along the eastern shore of the Sea of Aral, through a desert interspersed with occasional wells.

2. From Mangishlak or Fort Alexandrovsk straight to the Aibougir Lake, a distance of about 450 miles. Similarly from the Bay of Kinderli or from Fort Krasnovodsk, following in part the old bed of the Oxus, about 520 miles.

3. From the River Emba or Fort Embinsk southwards as far as the Aibougir Lake, following the western shore of the Sea of Aral, about 800 miles.

4. Finally, from Tashkent in a westerly direction, following the frontier of Bokhara and then north-westwards along the Russian frontier as far as the mouth of the Amu-Daria.

On all these roads there are at least between 150 and 200 miles of dry sand to traverse. Very fre-

¹ Vide Plan.

quently the wells are 40 or 50 miles apart. Moreover, as regards the topography of Khiva itself, it is quite as unfavourable for a campaign as the neighbouring steppes. The oasis consists of just the marshy bed of the Amu, which in spring overflows to a considerable extent. It is only by the most constant and abundant irrigation that the ground is kept at all moist, and for this reason the entire country is intersected by thousands and thousands of canals, which, being poorly provided with bridges, greatly hinder the progress of the train of an invading army.

The town of Khiva is fortified, as shown on a plan before me, which was executed a year ago by a Russian officer of Engineers in disguise. The entire town is surrounded by a parapet of clay, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circumference; and a second and stronger parapet, armed with 60 old cannon, protects the inner town. In the midst of this are the castle and palace of the Khan, both of which are fortified. According to Russian official information the town is richly provided with foreign arms and munitions of war. Opinions differ as to the combatant strength of the country. The population of the town, with its suburbs, was set down five years ago at about half a

million. Numerous destructive wars, internal disturbances, and the cruelty of the ruler (the reigning Khan visits the slightest religious omission with capital punishment) have probably reduced the population to 200,000 by this time. The last courier, who came in a few days ago, brought the news that the Khan has lately taken to murder and execution even among his most trusted advisers, being suspicious of treachery in every quarter.

How far it will really come to active hostilities is hard to say. It is undoubted that the Asiatic Government has received information of the present armament of Russia, and is in the greatest anxiety. It is possible, however, that the foolish young autocrat of Khiva, who is but twenty-four years of age, completely under the influence of a fanatical old Tartar, and a slave to warlike zeal and ambition, will make a desperate resistance behind the walls of his capital. The Russians are fully prepared for every eventuality.

The principal difficulty of the expedition lies in the means of transport—the camel. This is the main point of the whole undertaking. If sufficient camels are forthcoming, if sufficient water and

fodder can be provided for them, and if they keep well, the success of the expedition is certain.

The following is the proposed plan of operations:—

General von Kaufmann, with the head-quarter staff, has attached himself to the Tashkent column. The conduct of the entire expedition is left in his hands. He will approach the Khanate on the north-west side, taking care first to assure himself of the tranquillity of the Khan of Bokhara, and other allies by blood of the Khivese, concerning whose attitude Russia is doubtful. At the same time General von Kaufmann sends out a flanking detachment from his Turkestan troops, which, marching southwards from Kazalinsk along the Sea of Aral, will hold in check the nomad tribes in Turan, and protect the northern flank and the Russian frontier.

Simultaneously, a second column marches from Orenburg, by Embinsk, along the western shore of the Sea of Aral; a third from Krasnovodsk-Tchikischliar; and a fourth, that of the Caucasus, to which I am attached, from the Bay of Kinderli to the Aibougir Lake, through the famous deserts of the Ust-Urt.

The Orenburg column will be directed by the

general staff at Orenburg, and the Kinderli-Krasnovodsk column will receive its instructions from Tiflis. Both are to rendezvous about the middle of May in the Khanate, when the command will be assumed by General von Kaufmann, and united operations be undertaken against the town.

Whether this programme will be strictly followed remains yet to be seen.

The Orenburg column started about a fortnight ago, and has suffered considerably from bad weather. The Kazalinsk detachment has already made a few stages, and is occupied in throwing up a fort in the middle of the desert, to serve as a post of communication. The Krasnovodsk column has been entirely reorganised. The Kinderli column is still awaiting reinforcements from Krasnovodsk, Alexandrovsk, and Petrovsk, but will certainly start by the 27th of April.

It is consequently hardly to be doubted but that General von Kaufmann will be the first to arrive in the Khanate of Khiva. Whether he will be willing or able to wait for the other columns to come up is uncertain. Possibly, however, he may be detained by the flooding of the Amu, for he is provided with but

a scanty pontoon train. It is somewhat difficult to understand clearly at first the various operations from all these tactical points, nor is it a matter of much importance at this early stage.

As regards the tactical composition of the several columns, it may be well to say that each consists of Cossack cavalry, infantry of the line, and artillery (field, heavy, of old construction, mountain guns, and rockets), field hospitals, intendants, and a vast number of camels for the conveyance of ammunition, forage, provisions, and above all, of drinking water. The Orenburg column carries, moreover, on its camels a cask bridge equipment, and the Tashkent column a pontoon train.

The infantry march in linen trousers, and tunic, besides which a great coat or sheepskin is carried on the camels for additional warmth at night. The officers are for the most part mounted. The Kinderli column is provided with a few 'telegas,' or carts for service between the posts of communication. The Orenburg column has, however, over two hundred waggons, some drawn by horses, some by camels.

With respect to the numerical strength of the

several columns, I have succeeded in ascertaining the following data :—

I. The Tashkent column.—It was to start on the 30th of March under the command of the General in Chief, von Kaufmann, together with his headquarters staff and diplomatic section. The column consists of two detachments—the Djizak, from Tashkent, and the Kazalinsk, starting from the mouth of the Syr-Daria.

(a) The Djizak column, commanded by Major-General Gohlovatschoff, consists of—12 companies of infantry, 6 breech-loading guns from the Turkestan artillery, 8 guns (breech-loaders) from the Orenburg Cossack artillery, 2 mortars, 1 rocket battery, 5 sotnias (hundreds) of Cossacks, 6,700 camels.

(b) The Kazalinsk column, commanded by Colonel Goloff, consists of—8 companies of infantry, 2 old ten-pounder cannon, 4 rifled guns, 2 mitrailleuses, 1 rocket division, 2 sotnias of Cossacks, 2,800 camels.

II. The Krasnovodsk column is commanded by Colonel Markosoff. A portion has already started

from Krasnovodsk, and will probably arrive at the Khivan frontier about the 9th of May, when it will receive further orders from General von Kaufmann. It is composed of—8 companies of infantry, each 100 strong, 4 sotnias of Cossacks, 4 three-pounder guns drawn by horses, 4 four-pounder guns drawn by horses, 8 three-pounder guns carried by camels, 3,000 camels.

The column is provided with hospital equipment for fifty men, and four surgeons. Four hundred camels will be exclusively laden with the 4,000 vedros (each holding about four gallons) of drinking water, with which the column is furnished.

At first the column moves without any connecting links, but a detachment of two companies, with some Cossacks, will remain behind in Krasnovodsk to preserve the communications.

III. The Orenburg column, commanded by Lieutenant-General Vereffkin, left Embinsk on the 1st of April, and hopes to effect a junction about the 8th of May, on the Aibougir Lake, with our body. General Vereffkin's disposable force consists of—9 companies of infantry, 9 sotnias of Ural and Oren-

burg Cossacks, 8 field pieces, 4 mortars, 6 rocket detachments, 5,000 camels.

IV. Finally we have Colonel Lamakin's Kinderli column. It is intended to start between the 24th and 27th of April, but still awaits two guns and eight companies that are on their way from Krasnovodsk. It should reach the Aibougir Lake about the 19th or 20th of May. The column is divided into two detachments, the one composed of the troops representing the active force of the expedition, the other of men intended solely to establish and protect the communications. Three or four posts will be established; the first at Kinderli, the second at Bisch-Akti, the third at Ilte Idschi, and the fourth probably at Lake Aibougir. The Kinderli post will be guarded by two companies, one sotnia, and one gun; the others by only one company, one sotnia, and one gun. Each post will consist of a simple redoubt, so placed as to protect a considerable number of fresh-water wells.

The active detachment of the column will consist of—12 companies of infantry; 1 sotnia of Cossacks, made up to 150 men; 2 sotnias of Tartars, made up

to 120 men ; 10 guns (6 Krupp's four-pounder breech-loaders, 2 Eginorock muzzle-loading ten-pounders, 2 rifled muzzle-loading four-pounders), 1 rocket division, 1,300 camels.

The line of communication will be preserved by 2 sotnias of Cossacks, with about 40 camels.

The total force, therefore, at the disposal of General von Kaufmann for the subjection of the Khanate consists of—53 companies of infantry, 25 sotnias of Cossacks, 54 guns, 6 mortars, 2 mitrail-leuses, 5 rocket divisions, 19,200 camels, with a complement of about 14,000 men.

The latter data have just been furnished to me by the Chief of the Staff here at Chura, Colonel Shurinsky, who returned by this morning's steamer from a visit of inspection to Kinderli. At ten o'clock to-morrow morning I am to embark at Petrovsk on board this same steamer.

The latest news of any interest is that the Kirghese, numbering 800 families, or about 30,000 souls, have inquired of Colonel Lamakin what attitude they are to assume with respect to the Khan of Khiva. The Russian Government demands on the one hand the customary tribute of two roubles

(5s. 4d.) per kubitka, while the Khan has summoned them with terrible threats to send all their available forces to Khiva without delay. Lamakin told them to remain quietly in their encampments. Whether they can be really trusted is as yet very doubtful.

The Khan of Khiva appears to be thoroughly terrified, and it is reported that he has sent his Russian captives, forty in number, to the Kazalinsk column, with the abject supplication that His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Nicholas Constantino-vitch, who accompanies it, will be pleased to enter into negotiations. He professes to desire but to live in tranquillity and peace with Russia. Always the same story! An answer was returned that in future General von Kaufmann would lay down the Khivan laws, and that the day of atonement had passed.

The commanders of the several detachments have been directed on no account to enter into any negotiation with the Khan.

I may add a piece of good news coming from Kinderli, that the wells on the route to be followed by my detachment are in good order, that our camels are of unequalled stamp, and that Lake Aibougir is of

fresh water, so that the column will find some reward for its labours.

So great is the kindness and 'camaraderie' of all the Russian civil and military employés, that I cannot help feeling perfectly content in spite of the dangers, hardships, and privations I am about to incur in the fiery and arid steppes of the Ust-Urt, hitherto strange to the tramp of regular armed men.

REPORT No. II.

JOINING THE EXPEDITION—ORGANISATION OF
THE COLUMN.

Kinderli Bay, April 28, 1873.

THROUGH the kindness of Prince Melikoff I was able to send off my last report just before starting for Petrovsk. In future I shall address all despatches to His Excellency, that he may peruse them.

On the 21st of April I left Temir-Khan-Chura, accompanied by my servant and interpreter. That evening I arrived at Petrovsk. On the following day I went on board the steam transport 'Tamara,' Captain Lindfors, with all my baggage, and notably with three india-rubber vessels I had had made in Berlin, holding sufficient water for forty days. At two o'clock we weighed anchor, but were unable to start for another hour, as there was not sufficient water to float the heavily-laden ship. The following day,

the 23rd of April, we spent at sea. The wind was strong, and the sea not a little rough. On the 24th we were able to discern the Mangishlak coasts; at ten o'clock we passed Cape Tak Mak, and at one o'clock dropped anchor in Kinderli Bay.

I immediately reported myself to Colonel Lamakin, the commander of the Kinderli column, and was received by him with great affability. A kibitka, or Kirghese circular hut, was allotted to me.

The heat here is so oppressive that I find it difficult to work, and all the more as I am suffering from a severe cold. I have little to add to the data given in my last report. The column does not march in one body, but in divisions, because the wells are too scarce, and the loading of all the camels at the same time would cause too great a delay, as well as its being unhealthy for them to be together in such numbers.

The ordinary conditions for the successful accomplishment of our expedition are favourable, but I must at the same time express my opinion that the entire undertaking is one of very doubtful issue. Supposing that a large number of the camels fall sick on the road (Colonel Markosoff has already lost over

400), or that on one single occasion the well at the halting place be found poisoned, a dreadful scene must ensue. Everything has to be carried on the camels. The number has already been brought down to the lowest limit. We have, moreover, found fewer than were counted upon. Two hundred were wanting only a few days ago. The Kirghese on the Mangishlak have not fulfilled their promises, and are 600 camels short of the number they agreed to furnish. On the 24th inst. Major Navrotsky was sent with a detachment to seize camels by force. The result of his mission is as yet unknown. If, however, it be successful, he will join us with his prizes at Bisch-Akti, the first depôt, where we are to rest a few days; then we shall be all safe; but if the animals still fail us, we shall be forced to leave a portion of our force behind. We are provided with forage for about forty-five days; the cavalry horses carry hay and oats for five days, and the remainder is packed on the camels.

The head-quarter staff consists of the Commander of the column, Colonel Lamakin. Aides-de-camp, Lieut.-Colonel Pajaroff (of the general staff); Second-Captain Shurinsky (Intendance or Control); Second-

Captain Bejer (personal). Extra aides-de-camp, Captain Ali Khan, Captain Prince Melikoff (of the Grand Duke Michael's Staff). Chief of the Staff, Colonel Grodikoff; Deputy-Chief of the Staff, Lieut.-Colonel Skobeleff (both officers of the General Staff). Commanding Engineer, Sub-Lieutenant Masloff. Commanding the Artillery, Colonel Gujetzky. Commanding the Cavalry, Colonel Ter-Assaturoff. Commanding the Transport, Major Navrotsky. Besides which, two surgeons with their assistants, one chaplain, one photographer, one topographer, and the band of the Abscheronsk regiment are attached to the Staff.

Here at Kinderli Bay Head Quarters live in kikitkas, or Kirghese huts of felt, supported by a wooden frame—very habitable, comfortable, and roomy. The internal diameter is from 16 to 18 feet, and the height about 10 feet. The officers and men of the detachment use the French *tentes d'abri*. We observe all camp regulations, and a chain of advanced posts has been thrown out in a semi-circle to the east. The camp is situated on a tongue of land, about two miles from the so-called Aralo-Caspian plateau. We have a church and even a

theatre. The bay is shallow for about 300 yards from the shore. To keep up communication with the ships a cask bridge of very practical construction has been laid down. The entire western edge of the Caspian Sea seems to be very shallow, and often to a considerable distance out. The Krasnovodsk detachment had to wade through several versts of water to bring their equipment on shore. In the coldest winter the garrison of Krasnovodsk have to carry their supplies over the sandbanks for a distance of two or three miles through icy water, breast high.

The wells here are numerous ; but their water has a strong smell of sulphur, and is almost too briny for drinking purposes. The hottest time of the day is about 9 A.M. Towards four o'clock in the afternoon it grows cooler.

The wind frequently changes eight or ten times a day, each change having an unusual effect on the temperature. There is no great amount of sickness in camp, but horses and camels are, nevertheless, dying in considerable numbers. I must not forget to mention a solemn celebration of divine service that has taken place. The troops were formed up in a hollow square, around an improvised altar, at which a

priest officiated. After the mass, to which the men listened bareheaded, in spite of the scorching sun, Colonel Lamakin delivered a short, but energetic speech, and then presented to two Cossacks the St. George's Cross, for valour and distinguished conduct in the Alexandrovsk engagement, on the Mangishlak. The ceremony was very imposing, and produced a visible effect on the troops, who are about to take part in a really serious and critical operation. Immediately after the parade, the first échelon, under Major Bourovzoff, started for Bisch-Akti, where an advance party has been since the 4th inst. The column is led by Kirghese, who are much employed as spies, and without whom we are as good as lost in the unknown district in which we have to move.

The previous day Colonel Lamakin issued an order of the day to the troops, which was not without favourable effect on the impressionable Russian soldiery. It ran as follows :—

‘Soldiers! We are charged with an important and an arduous duty. Before you can reach Khiva, great will be the difficulties, manifold the privations you will have to undergo. But will the veteran soldiery of the Caucasian army, who have traversed snowy

mountains and primeval forests, be daunted by anything they may encounter on these steppes? Nay! I am certain that we shall march through this uninviting district with merry hearts. Pray God to help you, and under His Almighty protection we shall return to our beloved Caucasus with a crown of glory.'

In conclusion I may remark that Head Quarters will start to-morrow morning for Bisch-Akti. We are to go by the straight road, and shall consequently arrive at our ultimate destination some time before the last échelon, which has to make a slight détour, in order to halt each day at a well.

I have been given 4 camels, 1 pack and 2 saddle horses, for my servant and interpreter, besides 2 Cossacks as an escort. I am in every way well provided, and kindly received on all sides. I consequently look forward to the campaign with every confidence. The above-mentioned division of our detachment into several échelons will take place as follows:—

I. The advanced guard, which has been at Bisch-Akti since the 4th of April, and employed in throwing up a fortified post; Captain Bek. Usaroff command-

ing :—2 companies of infantry, 10 Cossacks, about 30 camels.

II. Major Navrotsky's party, for picking up the straggling camels :—2 sotnias of Cossacks, with forage for ten days.

III. The Main column.—First échelon, from which the advanced guard is furnished ; Major Bourovzoff commanding :—6 companies of the Abscheronsk regiment of infantry, 2 sotnias of Cossacks, about 140 horses, 309 camels. Second échelon ; Colonel Ter. Assaturoff commanding :—4 companies of infantry, the remainder of the cavalry, the whole artillery, 560 camels. Third échelon : Head Quarter staff, with a small escort of 20 Cossacks, and volunteers from the neighbouring Kirghese auls, 50 camels, with the baggage of the staff. Fourth échelon, for occupying the posts of communication : 4 companies of infantry, 200 Cossacks (those of Major Navrotsky's party), about 60 waggons, 2 old-fashioned ten-pounder guns. The whole column has, therefore, a total of 2,210 men, without officers, and about 420 horses. The expedition commences an entirely new era in the rationing of Russian troops on active service. It is

well known how abstemious the Muscovite soldier is, how little solid food he requires to keep up his strength, always provided it be supplemented by an allowance of the spirits to which the severe climate drives him in his earliest days. But during the march we are about to make, the supply of alcohol will be reduced to a minimum and a daily ration of 2 lbs. of bread and 1 lb. of mutton be allotted to each man, fast days not even excepted. I have grave doubts whether the bread store will hold out till we reach the capital, but the sheep will be supplied and killed as required. In any case, let us hope for the best.

REPORT No. III.

THE FIRST STAGE.

The Fortified Post of Bisch-Akti, May 5, 1873:

ALTHOUGH but a few days have elapsed since I wrote my second report, I propose to pen a third one from this our first stage, where we are going to halt a day or two, as no similar opportunity may occur for the next three weeks, even if I have the physical and moral strength to apply myself to the task.

The struggle with Nature in the desert is a fearful one. We were able during our march hither to make acquaintance with all its wiles. Next to the overpowering heat the sandstorm is entitled to the first place. With the north wind the atmosphere was bearable, but the eastern breezes were accompanied by burning heat, and when the wind blew from the south-east the scorching and oppressive dry air was nearly insupportable. These discomforts, moreover,

were intensified by the want of water, and the total absence of any protection against the storms, which spare neither tree, nor herb, nor mountain, nor rock. The winds are, moreover, so hot that they bring no relief as at home, but infinitely increase the evil. Neither felt nor clothing is of any avail against the sandstorm ; the sand penetrates the innermost folds of everything. The nerves are consequently tried to their utmost endurance, and what the eyes and lungs suffer defies description. We are all astonished at the troops' endurance, and what good spirits they are in, despite a march along a route strewn with hundreds of fallen camels and horses. As yet we have had no serious cases of illness ; nothing but slight attacks of fever and dysentery, which yield in a few hours to quinine and opium. On the other hand, the loss in camels is very considerable, so that we shall be obliged to leave a considerable part of our men behind. In any case the main body of the artillery will remain for the present, only two guns and three rocket detachments being taken on. The camels collected by Major Navrotsky will be of great service to us in our future progress.

The well water is said to be very good as yet.

What we here call 'good water is that which is not quite black, and which does not smell so strongly but that it is possible to swallow the tea made with it in the same way as little children take the nastiest medicine. Strongly salted water is the very best, and to it one is gradually becoming accustomed. We even derive amusement from the thousand-footed little worms and reptiles dancing and jumping about in our drinking glasses. The water, too, frequently contains some organic matter, and the dread of its having been poisoned by the enemy is wide-spread. One never loses sight of the possibility of such a misfortune, and the staff surgeon has always to make a chemical analysis of every well before the men are allowed to drink.

The nearer we come to Khiva the worse will be the water. From Karatscheck we hear that it is like liquid manure.

As already mentioned, the expedition from Kinderli of Major Navrotsky has been attended with complete success. The good news arrived two days ago, and yesterday horses, sheep, goats, and a captive spy of the Khan's came into camp. Navrotsky has just arrived himself. He reports that he and his 200

horsemen approached the head-quarters of the nomad tribes with the greatest possible precaution. Near them he surmised were the missing camels and flocks. He succeeded in capturing 70 camels about 150 miles north of our present camp. He was, however, unable to prevent some of the Kirghese from leaping on their horses to alarm the neighbouring kubitkas.

In order to counteract any attempt at combined opposition, Navrotsky divided his party into ten or twelve sections, and despatched each independently against an 'aul' or camp, so as to cut off their retreat. This disposition was successful, except in one instance, when twelve Cossacks were brought face to face with fifty Kirghese, only armed, however, with a lance and knife. The Kirghese were repulsed with a loss of five killed and several wounded, their horses and camels falling into the hands of the Cossacks, who had but one man killed and three wounded. The Tartar horsemen are armed with a schaschka, or sword, a dagger, and a flint musket. The Kirghese deficiency in armament is due to a wise provision on the part of the Russian Government, which forbade the natives to purchase weapons, a careful watch being observed

from the forts of Alexandrovsk and Krasnovodsk, over which alone any supply from Russia could come, to prevent the regulation being infringed. The Major's booty consists of 380 camels, 110 horses, and about 3,000 sheep and goats. Besides these, two Kirghese and one Khivese were taken prisoners. The two former deserted from Kinderli some little time back, with a few camels and some stores. The latter was a Khivan warrior, bearing a proclamation from the Khan, which forbade the Kirghese to afford any assistance to the Russians, but to support him instead, under pain of summary punishment and vengeance. The three prisoners, who have the wildest brigand look, have to-day been sent in a cart to Kinderli, thence to be conveyed to Petrovsk.

In spite, however, of their uncouth appearance, the Kirghese are evidently not devoid of heart and compassion, for those employed here voluntarily made up a purse of 50 roubles for the unfortunates.

The engagement is in reality more important for us than appears at first sight. We have not only thereby acquired a reinforcement of camels, which was of vital importance, but also sufficient live-stock

to supply the wants of our united force up to Khiva ; and lastly our rear and flanks have been secured, and communication assured with General Vereffkin's column. The Kirghese are naturally of a timid nature, and have a great respect for the Russian uniform. After this engagement none of the Kirghese tribes will dare to take up arms against the Russian Crown. The natives always thought that it was impossible for European troops to cross the desert, but now that they are undeceived their awe will be increased.

The march hither from Kinderli was performed by the several detachments at the rate of about sixteen and a half miles a day. The first halt was to the south of Kaundy, the second to the north, and the third at Senek, where the troops rested three days. The most trying stage was between Kaundy and Senek. About sixty miles had to be got over in two days. It was painful to see how the last drop in the officers' pouches was competed for. Black and reeking water was as eagerly drunk as the most costly fluid. I was forcibly reminded of the Kirghese saying, 'The giving of a drop of water in the desert absolves the sins of a hundred years.' In

the second detachment, which I accompanied, about fifty men fell out from fatigue. They were placed on camels and horses. Nearly all the sick were of the infantry. The cavalry had no casualties, and gave up their horses to the foot soldiers. It was interesting to see the dismounted Cossack leading his horse through the burning, dusty desert, with a worn-out comrade on its back. By the second afternoon about 100 camels and 50 horses were either dead or disabled. The men picked up very quickly after they got water at Senek. Within five hours the sick list presented a clean sheet. Sunstroke, dysentery, and general weakness had been the most prevalent complaints. Fever is almost wholly disregarded. Even some officers on the staff have had three or four attacks since leaving Kinderli. I myself had a sharp bout this morning. As a general rule, the fever yields to quinine in five hours or so.

If we continue marching at the same pace, we shall possibly be able to cross the Khivan frontier in ten days, provided that we leave all our baggage and go on with only a minimum of troops. Our chief is, however, determined to progress slowly, but surely, and more especially as he

is convinced that General Vereffkin will not arrive at Lake Aibougir until the 20th or 21st May. Colonel Lamakin hopes to be there four days previously. There is therefore no reason for our hurrying. It will, on the contrary, be far better for us to have as many days' rest as possible. The next post is Ilte-Idschi, where another prolonged sojourn will be made. As yet we have received no direct tidings of the other columns, but yesterday Kirghese messengers were despatched to General Vereffkin.

This post of Bisch-Akti lies about 87 miles from the Caspian, and is surrounded by low chalk hills. Hitherto the wells have always been in the vicinity of a mountain or hill. Here we have six wells, each about nine feet deep. They will be enclosed in a redoubt. On the principal front, *i.e.*, towards the east, a gun has been placed. The ditch is about four and a half feet deep and nine feet broad, the substratum of clay making it very firm at the cost of little labour. The parapet has no banquette, and a command of only four and a half feet. The fort is not calculated to afford much cover, or to

give any facility for enfilade fire, but is intended to create a moral impression. It is to bear the name of the Grand Duke Michael. At present it is only thrown up roughly, but will be completed by the troops left in charge of the post.

REPORT No. IV.

MARCHING THROUGH THE DESERT.

Camp near the town of Khodjeili, on the Amu, May 29, 1873.

Head Quarters of General Vereffkin.

MY last despatch was sent on the 5th inst. to Kinderli and Petrovsk, and thence through Prince Melikoff at Chura to the German embassy at St. Petersburg. It has been absolutely impossible to write since then. The fatigues and the indescribable difficulties of a struggle with Nature in the desert were so great, and the advance of the column so rapid, that it was idle to dream even of clerical labour. For the greater part of the way from Bisch-Akti, by Ilte-Idschi to Alan, and then on to Kungrad on the Amu, we were enveloped in a sandstorm. The hurricane was sometimes so violent as to make it almost impossible to pitch and secure the tents.

We have now been some six days within the

Khanate, and this is our second day of rest under the walls of the first fortified and inhabited Khivese town. Its occupation was assured the day before yesterday by an engagement with the united troops of the Khan, numbering about 5,000.

The horrors of the desert now lie behind us, and we look back upon them as on an evil dream. The black spectre of the want of water and fatigue has at last passed away, and we are relieved. To many experienced officers it was almost like a fore-taste of death.

For the last few days we have been roaming with delight through green fields and fragrant pastures, dotted with lovely little lakes of clear blue water. The banks are clothed with the beauty of spring, and are swarming with the sweetest of plumed songsters. One may almost imagine oneself to be in a fairy kingdom, or at least transferred by magic to the warriors' 'Walhalla' of the Arabs. Nor are the troops undeserving of such a reward for all their courage and endurance.

I must now treat of our march hither from Bisch-Akti. On the 2nd of May head quarters arrived there. The following day Lieut.-Colonel

Skobelev set out for the Kamisli well, with an advanced guard composed of 100 Cossacks and an infantry company. On the 4th the main body followed him, under Lieut.-Colonel Grodikoff, with six companies of infantry, two guns, and 100 Cossacks. The same day the advanced guard went on to the Karatschek well.

Early on the morning of the 6th the staff left Bisch-Akti, with an escort of two sotnias of Cossacks, under Colonel Ter-Assatoureff. On the next day the last detachment, forming a rear guard, followed under Colonel Pajaroff.

Every precaution was taken to ensure the safety of the staff. We were preceded by a sotnia, and our flanks were guarded by patrols, while a section of infantry, with some 20 camels, laden with forage for the staff horses, brought up the rear. We got over from 20 to 30 miles of ground a day. We started usually about five or six o'clock in the morning, going on till noon, when we halted for three hours, the heat hindering all movement. At 3 P.M. we again paraded and went on till late in the evening, and sometimes till 2 o'clock in the morning. The pace was never allowed to drag. The horses were

fed and watered only once a day, and at the most trying time they had to go 30 hours without food or drink. On the 9th of May we were in the greatest danger of perishing in the desert for want of water. We reached the Kol-Kinir well, but found that the water in it was below the reach of any contrivance that could be devised for bringing it to the surface. The guides said that 34 miles lay between us and the next spring. There was no alternative but to make the attempt. The cavalry was almost too exhausted to move. Several horses fell down and the men lay unconscious near the horses. This was our position soon after noon on the 10th. More than one staff officer began to abandon all hope of any further advance or even of delivery, for a good 13 miles had to be left behind before water would be forthcoming.

Colonel Lamakin gave the word to halt, and even the officers sank down exhausted. Not a drop of water was to be had. As far as the eye could reach, sand, nothing but sand, could be seen—not a straw, not a plant, not even the smallest insect. My servant and interpreter had fallen behind hours

before ; I had hardly noticed it. My senses began to grow dim. We thought that the critical moment of our lives had arrived, when in the distance two figures were seen dancing wildly about. 'Water, water !' cried all ; 'we are near a well !' In a moment all were up, and 'saved ! saved !' was distinctly to be read in the anxious faces.

Colonel Lamakin had fortunately discerned a water-course, which not uncommonly leads to a well. Without telling anyone he sent two Kirghese to follow it, and soon they came upon a small well, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the north, the existence of which was quite unknown to our guides.

Colonel Skobeleff's party marched the entire distance without water, and arrived safely at Ak-Metschet. The Pajaroff detachment also succeeded in reaching Ilte-Idschi in safety on May 11, but with the greatest difficulty.

Colonel Grodikoff, on the other hand, very nearly succumbed three miles short of Ilte-Idschi. His party came to a complete standstill. We were at that post on May 11, when, towards evening, a messenger brought in the dreadful news, accompanied by an earnest entreaty for instant help. Everybody for

whom a mount was procurable was immediately sent back with water in casks, or any improvised vessel. Superior officers even sped to the rescue, with such water as they could carry. Success attended their efforts, and during the night the unfortunate detachment arrived at Ilte-Idschi. The very most that could be given to each man did not exceed half a pint: it sufficed, however, to save the party. No pen could depict the joy of the sufferers at the arrival of the succour they were in so much need of.

The column rested two days, during which the troops were employed in throwing up a square redoubt, enclosing the two wells of the place.

By the evening of May 13 the fort was completed, and on the afternoon of the 14th we made a fresh start towards Lake Aibougir. Just before marching the looked for mail arrived, having been brought from Kinderli by Kirghese. I received letters and newspapers of March 25 from Berlin, through the German embassy at St. Petersburg, thus only 50 days en route.

The order of march was somewhat altered at Ilte-Idschi. Colonel Grodikoff's party changed places with Colonel Pajaroff's rear guard, and the staff

accompanied the main body of the cavalry, a few Cossacks only being told off to the advanced guard.

At 1 A.M. on the 14th of May we reached the Kisil Agir Well, and the following day we arrived at Bay-Schagir, not far from the Khivan frontier. It was here necessary to make definite arrangements. The following orders were consequently issued :—

‘The entire column will advance as rapidly as possible towards Lake Aibougir, viâ Itibay, led as heretofore by Colonel Skobeleff’s party. It being probable that the force under General Vereffkin will not reach the rendezvous for five or six days after our arrival, Colonel Skobeleff will reconnoitre with two companies, two mountain guns, and accompanied by the staff and the cavalry, southwards in the direction of Kounya-Urgendj, which town is, if possible, to be taken by surprise. In the meantime the main column will await the arrival of General Vereffkin, according to instructions from St. Petersburg.’

It was hoped, therefore, that something might be effected before we were joined by General Vereffkin. Unfortunately, the plan could not be carried out. We marched along on the 16th full of spirits, and hoping that the enemy might show between Bay-

Schagir and Tabinsu. There, however, we found unlooked for tidings. A few tents and some Kirghese with horses were awaiting us from General Vereffkin. They were also the bearers of a letter from the General, despatched a fortnight before, but which reached us so long afterwards, as it had first been sent back to Kinderli. The General said that he had met all our couriers; that 15 days before he was only two marches distant from Lake Aibougir, and he hoped to reach Urga, on the Sea of Aral, by May 18. He directed us to march northwards, in order to join him there, and thence the combined force would direct its course over the dried-up Aibougir Lake on the fortified town of Kungrad, which would have to be reduced. Our previous dispositions were thus negatived. Colonel Lamakin, therefore, countermanded his instructions, ordering Skobeleff, Pजारoff, and Grodikoff to turn their faces northwards, on the Alan well. At that point we arrived safely on the evening of the 17th.

Colonel Pजारoff had already begun to move southwards when the counter-order reached him, and he was consequently forced to make a considerable *détour*.

His party came in during the night. We were beginning to grow anxious concerning Skobelev, who was a day's march in advance. About 1 A.M., however, on the 18th an orderly came in from the advanced guard, which was in camp some 13 miles north of Itibay. Colonel Skobelev had received the order to change direction too late to comply with it. On the 17th he was reconnoitring with 15 Cossacks about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile ahead of his column, when he was attacked by a large number of Turcomans. He himself was severely wounded, as well as an artillery captain accompanying him, and several of the Cossacks. The Turcomans left several dead on the ground. It was said that they belonged to a party which the Khan had sent to Aibougir Lake to intercept us, informed by spies of our intended movements. This turned out, subsequently, to be untrue. The Khan had no idea that an expedition had set out from Kinderli, and the attackers were simply escorting a caravan going to Khiva with stores. Colonel Lamakin and the Staff Surgeon immediately rode off to the site of the engagement. Lieut.-Colonel Skobelev succeeded in capturing a portion of the caravan, or about 150 camels, several

horses and sheep, 15 prisoners, and a considerable supply of provisions.

At Alan we found a very curious well, near which were the ruins of a bastion built in 1717 by Prince Bekovitch-Tscherkassky (vide Prefix). On the 19th another order came from General Vereffkin, directing us to march straight on Kungrad, as he had already left Urga. On the 20th, therefore, we started again, the whole column having united. In order, however, to reinforce General Vereffkin as soon as possible, Lamakin determined to take the cavalry to Kungrad, by forced marches on the nearest way, regardless of wells. Colonel Pajaroff was directed to lead the main column by a different route.

The idea of Colonel Lamakin was a bold one. This latter stage over the desert was the worst of all. For three days we were completely without drinking water, for the Turcomans had putrefied such wells as there were by throwing dead animals into them. We did not, however, suffer much, for the men were becoming accustomed to desert life. On the 21st we reached Usch-Kuduck, and on the following day we looked down from Kara-Kumbed, 800 feet above the level of the sea, on the dry bed of Lake Aibougir.

We had hoped to gain time by marching all night, but, in spite of numerous beacon fires, we lost our way, and had to halt in the desert, without food or drink.

On the morning of the 23rd of May we crossed the Aibougir bed, thickly covered with reeds from fifteen to twenty feet high and low underwood, and in the afternoon attained the low eastern bank. There we found the first kubitka camp of Kungrad-Kirghese and the Karasuck well. There too we entered Khivan territory. Early on the 24th we continued our route, and soon reached the first, green fields, the first sweet running water, that we had seen for two months. Towards one o'clock we came up to the walls of Kungrad. The inhabitants had fled, and the official buildings had been already twenty-four hours in the possession of General Vereffkin's Cossacks. His Excellency had only left that morning for the south towards Khiva, in order, if possible, to prevent any massing of the Khan's forces before Khodjeili.

At two o'clock Colonel Lamakin and his staff, accompanied by the cavalry as before, left Kungrad

to catch up General Vereffkin. We marched on without a stoppage, and at 9 P.M. we came up with the Orenburg column, numbering some 2,000 men. The staff had therefore marched from 5 A.M. to 9 P.M. in the most burning sun, without baiting their horses or resting the men.

The officers on Colonel Lamakin's staff, of which I was a member, reported themselves in undress, without delay, to General Vereffkin, on whom the command-in-chief now devolved. We were received with the utmost friendship, and the reinforcement we brought was most welcome, for there was every reason to suppose that a collision with the main body of the Khivan troops would speedily ensue, and there were still no tidings of either General von Kaufmann or Colonel Markosoff.

While Colonel Lamakin was performing this remarkable march, the main body of the Kinderli column was being led along the regular route by the prudent Pajaroff. Their difficulties were none the less. For three days they toiled through the burning sand, with scarcely any water to moisten their lips. There has never been a more brilliant achievement. The march from Alan to Kungrad

will always stand out conspicuously in the annals of the Russian army, and of the brave, enduring, well-disciplined infantry of the Tsar.

So wonderful was this march that I may venture to describe it in detail. Lieut.-Colonel Pajaroﬀ divided his force into two parties. The first he himself led. It consisted of seven companies of infantry, four guns, five⁴ Cossacks, and 500 camels, with 100 sheep. The second party he entrusted to Major Avarsky. It consisted of two companies of infantry, the transport, and 300 camels.

Both parties were to march night and day on Kungrad, viâ Irbassan, Kara-Kuduk, and Iralikotschkan. By a mistake, however, Avarsky took the same road as the staff had previously done.

The following diary of Colonel Pajaroﬀ's march is interesting :—

May 20, 2 A.M.—Left Alan. *8 P.M.*—Reached Irbassan Well—eighteen miles. Water salt, and almost undrinkable.

May 21, 2.30 A.M.—Left Irbassan. *5 P.M.*—Arrived at Kara-Kuduk—twenty-five miles. Water salt, undrinkable, putrefied by dead animals.

May 22, 2 A.M.—Left Kara-Kuduk. 7 P.M.—Reached western shore of Lake Aibougir, twenty-nine miles. No water.

May 23, 2 A.M.—Re-started. 3 P.M.—Reached Irali-Kotschkan, twenty-one miles. Thus, fifty miles in thirty-seven hours.

May 24.—To Kungrad seventeen miles. Fresh spring water.

The column, therefore, marched over 111 miles in less than five days. A small quantity of water was carried on the camels in wooden bottles and sheep bladders. On the first day the infantry were given about a pint; on the second day one quarter less. If one considers that this wretched allowance was salt, stinking, muddy, often black, and almost boiling; if one imagines how great must have been the thirst of fully equipped infantry in such an atmosphere, thick with sand, one may well find it difficult to believe that on the morning of the second day the infantry gave up some of their water to the artillery, which was thereby saved. True it is, nevertheless.

General Vereffkin's column consists at this minute

of 2,100 men, 5,000 camels, and a train of from 60 to 100 waggons, with 180 horses. It has 7 companies of Infantry ; 5 sotnias of Ural and Orenburg Cossacks, each made up to 145 strong ; and 8 guns, each with a detachment of 15 men. On the 25th, 26th, and 27th of February the detachment left Orenburg, and arrived at Embinsk on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of March. On the 7th of April the advanced guard left Embinsk, and marching along the steep coast, reached Urga, on the Sea of Aral, on May 14. On the 18th the column started from Urga, leaving 180 infantry and 145 Cossacks to protect it. On the 20th it arrived before Kungrad. That afternoon the advanced guard had little skirmishes with the hostile cavalry, but its progress was unimpeded. On the 15th of May a message arrived at Urga from Kazalinsk that a war steamer which General Vereffkin had been anxiously expecting, would be placed at his disposition at Kasarma, a station on the Sea of Aral. On the 19th its commander, Captain Sitnikoff, sent word that he had dropped anchor, having early in the month destroyed a small Khivan coast battery to the east of the Delta of the Amu. A well-directed shell wounded, however, eight of his men.

He had not ventured to land, but stated that the garrison retreated under the heavy fire of his guns. On the same day, the 19th, Captain Sitnikoff received a Kirghese mission, apparently from General Vereffkin, asking for help. One officer, a topographer, and eleven sailors volunteered to go.

On the morning of the 21st General Vereffkin's troops found 13 corpses near Kungrad. They were naked and headless. The Kirghese mission had been but a ruse to get the luckless officer and twelve men ashore in order quietly to murder them. Their heads had been carried off to obtain the reward of the Khan for taking a Russian life. The mangled bodies were buried with military honours near Government House.

It may not be inopportune here to give a few details on the flotilla sent by General von Kaufmann to reconnoitre the mouths of the Amu.

The flotilla consists of—

1. The 'Samarcand' gun-boat, with two small four-pounders and two three-pounders, towing a barge armed with two four-pounders, and intended for the conveyance of the marines and fuel.

2. The 'Perovsky,' a gun-boat similarly armed, and towing two barges, each with two four-pounders.

The flotilla therefore carries ten four-pounder and four three-pounder guns, with 260 marines, armed with rifles and revolvers. It is under the command of Second Captain Sitnikoff.

On the 24th of May General Vereffkin's column left Kungrad, preceded southwards on the previous day by an advanced guard, under Colonel Leontscheff, until lately Russian Military Attaché at Paris. About 4 A.M. the Colonel's party was 'suddenly attacked by a large number of Khivese, who with wild shouts penetrated to the very heart of the camp. Leontscheff succeeded, however, in repulsing them, with the loss of several killed, which they carried away. A young ensign greatly distinguished himself by saving the staff colours.

General Vereffkin, with whom was the cavalry of the Caucasus column, heard nothing of the enemy on either the 24th or 25th. On the latter date, therefore, he continued his southward march, leaving Colonel Lamakin behind with an order to await the arrival of

Pजारoff, and then to follow him, in order that a united attack might be made on the fortified town of Khodjeili, which it was reported would be stoutly defended by the enemy.

The advancing Russians omitted no precaution to guard against surprise, especially after the sharp warning they had received. The Khivese made no active demonstration, but it was nevertheless well known that their cavalry were hovering about on all sides.

At 5 A.M. on the 26th a move was made on Kara-Baili. Towards noon the troops were halted by the side of a little stream, in order to rest as usual for two hours in the middle of the day, and to cook their breakfasts. Scarcely had the column halted than firing was heard about three quarters of a mile distant. An orderly soon appeared and reported that the officer of the topographical department, who was reconnoitring with half a dozen Cossacks, had been fallen upon by an overwhelming body of the enemy. Colonel Leontscheff immediately set out with two sotnias for the scene of the encounter, and I accompanied him. The Turcomans had already vanished, having killed one Cossack, wounded two

severely, and others slightly, and carrying off besides several horses. The officer was also wounded, and bleeding profusely. We lost no time in setting off in pursuit. The way lay over boggy ground, covered with reeds as high as trees, but we nevertheless got over some five miles in half an hour. Not a trace of the enemy, though, was to be seen. We returned disappointed to the halting place of the column. Hardly had we reached it than shots were heard in the rear. The enemy we had been seeking in vain had fallen on the rear-guard. He succeeded in killing two of the escort and two camels before we could pursue. This time we were more fortunate, and came up with him in the midst of an almost impassable forest. Colonel Leontscheff, at whose side I rode, led two successful charges against the enemy, massed to receive them. The Turcomans then broke and fled, with the loss, however, of several horses, some prisoners, and many killed and wounded. They carried off nearly all the slain. But we afterwards found a Turcoman severely wounded in the hip. The latter, on condition of his being cared for, consented to give us some information. He bore his pain with extraordinary calmness. We learnt that the

two attacks had been made by the same party, numbering between 400 and 500 men. It belonged to an army about 6,000 strong, sent by the Khan, under the command of his brother, to defend Khodjeili. The force consisted principally of cavalry, but was not deficient of infantry and artillery. It was awaiting us north of the town. Nothing was known of either Kaufmann's or Markosoff's column, but the Khan had determined to defend himself to the last man.

The further progress of the column to Kara-Baili was not impeded. In the evening the body of the Cossack that was killed was buried in camp. Despite the rapidity of the affair, the Turcomans had succeeded in carrying off the head, as is their wont.

On the bank of an arm of the Amu we found a large fortified Khivan camp. It was 875 paces in length, 450 in breadth, and capable of holding a garrison of several thousand men. It was surrounded by a deep ditch, partially filled with water, and a wall seven feet high, constructed in every way on scientific principles. The camp had only been abandoned that very morning, so that the enemy was in our immediate vicinity. On the march

were seen numerous and recent camping places, besides some of the clothing belonging to the murdered sailors of the 'Samarcand.'

The night of the 26th was undisturbed. At 6 A.M. on the 27th we continued hitherwards, having been joined the previous evening by Colonel Lamakin and his column, who had seen nothing of the enemy.

News came into camp at Kara-Baili early on the morning of the 27th to the effect that a large body of troops, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, was massed before Khodjeili; that the town itself had been put in a state of defence, and armed with two guns; and that the hostile army, under the command of the Khan's brother (but as afterwards turned out of Jaku Bey), awaited the onslaught of the Russians.

At 6 A.M. the entire column set out. The Orenburg detachment marched on the left, the Caucasus on the right of the road, both on the same level. General Vereffkin and his staff led the van. Just behind him were three guns of the Orenburg Cossack battery. The camels and baggage were protected by the rear guard, consisting of 2 companies of infantry, 2 field guns, and 2 sotnias of Cossacks.

About ten o'clock we learnt that a large force was in front of us. A portion of it was visible on the other side of the river, provided with boats. The artillery was immediately sent on, and unlimbered. No sooner did the Khivese see that we intended to fire, than a deputation came over (some chiefs trying in vain to swim the stream) and promised to capitulate with their stores and vessels. The batteries were accordingly limbered up, and the march continued; but regardless of their agreement the Khivan ships sailed up stream with all possible speed, heavily laden with provisions and men. Whether they were armed or not was impossible to discern.

Scarcely a quarter of an hour had elapsed before the enemy appeared in a long line, moving eastwards along the Amu, preceded by cavalry with flankers. He appeared at first to be coming towards us, but then halted as if to await our attack. Next his intention seemed to be to impress us with the masses of his horsemen, thus hoping to make us display our force. About 11 A.M. the cavalry was sent ahead, together with the two rocket detachments. The latter took up a position and fired ten rounds, not without success, into the extending enemy;

indeed he retired so rapidly that the Cossacks could not come to close quarters. The horse artillery had also been ordered to open fire, but found it impossible to choose a suitable site. At last five shots were sent, and even if they did not do any positive damage, their moral effect was so great that the column could continue on its way without any danger of opposition.

It was evident, however, that the enemy intended to make a desperate resistance, and that he possessed regularly organised forces. Our astonishment at his attitude was the greater, as we had not anticipated any serious obstacle on the road to Khiva. Even officers well versed in Eastern affairs had not expected that there would be anything more than a greater or less attempt at defence behind the walls of the capital, for, as a general rule, the Asiatic is not partial to fighting except behind cover. In consequence of this unexpected turn, General Vereffkin called the officers together, and gave the following order :—

‘The right column will be led by the Caucasian cavalry to the westward of the Khodjeili road,

accompanied by the two rocket detachments, and a sotnia of Ural Cossacks. Colonel Lamakin, with his staff and the rest of his column, will follow. The left wing will be composed of the troops commanded by Colonel Leontscheff. The head-quarter staff, escorted by the remainder of the Orenburg Cossacks, will march in the centre along the bank of the Amu. The Cossack horse artillery, with four guns, will remain in the immediate vicinity of the head-quarter staff, and behind the same the infantry of the Orenburg column will march to the eastward of the Khodjeili road. The train and the camels will bring up the rear, escorted by two companies of infantry, two sotnias of Cossacks, and two field guns.'

Towards noon the enemy was observed to be advancing in line. When about 2,500 yards distant he halted, and then began to retire slowly on the town. This movement was protected on the left flank by countless skirmishers, who remained so far behind that a squadron of our right wing was able to make a successful charge, and this, together with a few shells from the centre battery, prevented the

enemy's facing about. He retired to the west and east of the town. The artillery accompanied the latter party, which directed its steps towards an entrenched camp lying on the Amu.

About half-past two the advance began, Lamakin and Leontscheff attacking on the right and left respectively. For a time the enemy's flankers hovered about us, but then vanished among the gardens skirting Khodjeili. At 4 P.M. we reached the suburbs. Both attacks threw out a company in skirmishing order. Some 500 paces short of the gates the staff were met by a numerous deputation of the elders of the town, who promised to capitulate, and prayed for mercy and forbearance. The enemy had evacuated the place, and the inhabitants were drawn up bareheaded outside the walls. The deputation gave up a Kirghese, who had been sent a month before by General von Kaufmann with despatches, and intercepted, imprisoned, and treated with great cruelty in Khiva by the Khan.

On the right attack Colonel Lamakin had met with some slight opposition from a few scattered parties, but two shells cleared his path, and a few prisoners and several horses fell into his hands.

About 5 P.M. the Russians marched through Khodjeili, and encamped three-quarters of a mile to the south.

The sotnia which had been sent to occupy the Khivan entrenched camp came across some Turcomans, engaged in ferrying their last gun over the river. A few well-aimed rockets put them to instant flight ; arms, tents, a gun, and much material falling into the hands of the Cossacks.

The rear guard was approaching the town along the river bank, when it was assailed by several shots from the opposite side, which wounded two men.

Our relations with the town are most peaceable. Yesterday all the shops and the bazaar were reopened. The successful junction of the two columns has been celebrated by two official dinners. To-morrow we start for Mangit, and my next report I hope to write before the walls of the capital. Several representatives of the neighbouring Kirghese tribes have come into camp, seeking to be acknowledged as Russian subjects, and to be protected from the Khan. The Persian slaves in Khodjeili have all been released, and, with their wives and children, will accompany us

to Khiva, whence they hope to proceed to their native country.

We are still without reliable news of General von Kaufmann and Colonel Markosoff. The Khan has, however, sent a force along the right bank of the Amu to oppose the former.

REPORT No. V.

MARCHING ON THE CAPITAL—ITS SURRENDER.

General Kaufmann's Head Quarters. In Camp before the
Eastern Gate of Khiva, June 17, 1873.

I SHOULD now follow up my last report with a detailed account of the march, and the numerous engagements of the united column between Khodjeili and Khiva. This, though, is impossible before the departure of the mail. I will therefore content myself with a brief description of the route, and our entry into Khiva on the 9th and 10th of June.

The two days' rest in the delightful gardens of Khodjeili, and the daily bath in the sweet clear water of the Suindi Canal, which surrounds the clay walls of the town, refreshed and strengthened the troops in the highest degree. All ranks were in the best of spirits. The joyful songs of the men were heard far into the night, and must have made a

strange impression on the minds of the natives. Nor was the attack on the town devoid of moral influence. The troops had supposed that the enemy would not have the courage to oppose the Russian columns, and that after all the privations and perils of the desert there would be no real fighting.

It was under these favourable influences that on the 30th of May we left our camp at Khodjeili in the early morning air, to march farther south on the capital of the Khanate. After a march of about ten miles we halted towards evening in the midst of a shady wood.

At 4 A.M. I was awoke from my slumbers by an unearthly cry all round the camp. A large body of Jomouds had attacked the outposts. A few shells, however, followed by two sotnias of Leontscheff's Cossacks, soon drove them back into the woody country before Mangit.

The Cossacks brought back word that the Sausan (or Laudan) Canal, which had to be crossed on the road to Mangit, was swollen and impassable by the infantry. An Engineer detachment and two sotnias of Cossacks were accordingly sent ahead with the cask bridge equipment on the camels, under the direction

of two Engineer officers and one of the general staff. The detachment was greeted at the canal by a heavy fire from the underwood on the opposite bank. The cavalry swam the river, and with the loss of a few slightly wounded, drove the enemy back, and protected the sappers while they threw the bridge across.

The work was executed in a comparatively short time, and it was fortunate that we were provided with the apparatus, or a long delay would have ensued. At 8.30 A.M. the detachment went over. We looked at first in vain on the bank of the canal for a certain Fort Bent that was marked on the maps of the Russian general staff. At length we found among the bushes a little elevation, surrounded by a small dry ditch, on which stood a few ruins of the old work.

After a short march we encamped on the banks of the Amu Daria, at a spot known to the natives as Djelan Tcheganak. Here we came across the main stream for the first time, having hitherto only made acquaintance with large canals and branches. This old historical river, originally called the Oxus, was here three quarters of a mile in breadth. The water

was of a dark red hue, and strongly mixed with sand. The current was very sluggish.

Our spies brought in word that a great attack would be made during the night. Every precaution was consequently taken, but the night passed away without any unusual occurrence. In the morning of the 1st of June, however, just as we were going to strike the camp, two shells were fired at us from at least two and a half miles on the other side of the river, and fell without effect in mid stream. These shots were nevertheless the commencement of the somewhat sharp affair of Mangit. Our scouts soon brought in tidings that the enemy with a large force of artillery and infantry had occupied a little hill near the Mangit road, and intended apparently to offer an energetic opposition to the Russians. They also informed us that the Khivan troops were principally composed of Jomouds, who wished to hold Mangit, and that the town had been fortified by the inhabitants and strongly garrisoned.

In view of such an engagement the following disposition of the troops had been agreed upon the previous day :—

'The staff, with 7 guns, to take the central road to Mangit, followed by the Orenburg infantry. The left wing to be led as before by Colonel Leontscheff with 3 sotnias, and the right by the 3 sotnias of the Kinderli column, followed by Colonel Lamakin and his staff. The remainder of the infantry and artillery to march in front of the train and transport, the latter being protected by the rear guard, consisting of two companies of infantry and four sotnias of Orenburg Cossacks.'

In this order the column advanced on Mangit. Towards seven o'clock the enemy was to be seen about three quarters of a mile southwards, occupying the plain covered with high grass, and the eminences in the vicinity of the town.

As soon as the Khivese perceived the Russian troops, their cavalry advanced furiously to the attack. It appeared at first as if they aimed at the centre, but this soon showed itself to be a feint, and that their real intention was to wheel round the flank, so as to attack the train and rear guard. Within a few minutes the enemy had formed an arc round us some eight or ten miles in circumference, entirely circum-

venting us on the south, north-east, and east. Four of the centre guns immediately opened a heavy fire, and the other three were sent to the left flank and did likewise. The enemy nevertheless made repeated charges with dauntless energy, and once even approached to within 200 yards of General Vereffkin's staff.

At one time Leontscheff's cavalry on the left was so hard pressed that it was only by dismounting the men and making them fight on foot that the enemy could be kept back. It was impossible, however, to prevent the hostile line from getting further and further to the rear, until at last it reached the rear guard, which it fiercely assailed.

The rear guard was not unprepared. The enemy thought that all the artillery was at the head of the column, and consequently did not look for the reception that greeted him. The Khivese first hesitated, and then seeing that the front attack was beginning to succumb to the well-aimed artillery fire, he began to draw off towards the Mangit heights. Soon the retreat became a flight, for the horsemen appointed to do as much damage as possible to the camel train saw that they would be cut off unless they at once

succeeded in rejoining the main body. Thanks to the extraordinary swiftness of their horses they were not hindered in their design, but nevertheless lost considerable numbers.

Towards nine o'clock the pursuit was continued. The enemy had all disappeared behind the hills, except a few men who had sought refuge among the reeds. But a quarter of an hour later the enemy stood before us, formed up for another concentrated attack.

The Russian troops were then in the following positions :—The artillery (7 guns) had taken post on the hills facing Mangit, and covered by the Kirghese horsemen. The heights to the east of the guns were occupied by two companies of Orenburg infantry. The Caucasian cavalry was about 2,000 paces in front on the level ground, with the rocket division on the right flank. The Orenburg infantry was drawn up in line behind the hill crest, skirmishers being sent forward. The left flank was held by Leontscheff's cavalry, resting on the Amu-Daria. Behind Leontscheff came the infantry and artillery of the Caucasian column, the train being $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles behind, protected by the rear guard.

The enemy's centre occupied the Kubetan Hill, and his left rested on a little Jomoud village.

Again the Khivese attacked the Russian position in a semi-circle, with wild cries. They did not, however, advance far. The fire of the skirmishers, coupled to that of the artillery and the rocket division, soon brought them to a standstill. Thereupon the Russian cavalry went forward and began to outflank the enemy's line; seeing which he precipitately retreated towards the town, first setting fire to the village he had occupied.

The entire steppe behind us had also caught fire, and presented a fearful panorama of flame. Fortunately the wind carried the conflagration in an opposite direction.

A little rest was necessary before the attack on Mangit. At three o'clock the column arrived before the walls, which were forthwith occupied without opposition. About four o'clock the Russians marched through the town, although fired upon by some of the more fanatical inhabitants, and encamped on the Arna Canal, three quarters of a mile to the south. The losses on the Russian side in the day's engagement were one captain and eight men

killed, about ten men severely and several slightly wounded.

The enemy's casualties must have been far greater, and, by the experience at Mangit, he was evidently convinced of the futility of further opposition to the Russian arms. The resistance thenceforward was very weak and disconnected, and the forces of the Khan appeared to belong no further to a united command.

Up to the 2nd of June the Khivan operations appeared to rest on sound principles of warfare, but from that date they altogether assumed a guerilla character, which did us no harm whatever, despite our ignorance of the country, and its irregular nature. Had the Khivese had the faintest idea of making use of their opportunities, they might, with very little trouble, have put insurmountable obstacles in the path, towards Khiva, of the Russians. If a few dams had been broken down, the whole country might have been inundated for 30 or 40 miles round the capital ; or if the bridges, and materials for constructing them, had been removed, the column must have been detained for many weeks, as it only had bridge equipment for 120 feet, at the utmost,

while the canals were often very deep, and from 150 to 300 paces wide.

The interruption of communications was not entertained; nearly all the bridges were in a good state, and with a covering of brushwood, perfectly capable of supporting the heavy guns. When the poor inhabitants of Khiva heard of the rapidly approaching Russians, they must have deplored their lack of foresight, they must have seen how the burning of the bridges would have delayed the invader sufficiently long to enable them to put the town in the best state of defence. At first, indeed, some of the bridges were destroyed, and we were inconveniently retarded, but afterwards the cavalry of the advanced guard generally succeeded in reaching the spot in time to put out the flames. The enemy tried in vain to prevent the Cossacks coming near, but a few well-directed rockets usually drove them back.

I will not dwell on the guerilla warfare between Mangit and Khiva, for to give any accurate description of the same would be impossible, devoid as it was of all system.

On the 2nd of June the column left Mangit, after Lieut.-Colonel Skobelev had been sent with two

sotnias to burn the village of Kubetan, the inhabitants of which had taken a leading part in the hostile operations, and also had been prominently connected with the plundering incursions into Russian territory.

The march to the Attaulick Canal, where we passed the night of the 2nd, was varied by one skirmish. We found the curious Asiatic wooden bridge, which crosses the canal, untouched; but no sooner were we on the opposite shore than we were assailed in rear, by a heavy fire, again directed against the train. A few camels were, however, all we lost.

Towards noon an envoy of the Khan was brought to head quarters. He had been captured by our Cossack scouts, on his way with orders to the hostile column. He affirmed that General von Kaufmann had certainly reached the right bank of the Amu, and that he was making great exertions to cross the wide stream with his troops. The Khan himself awaited us on the morrow, to fight the deciding battle with the mass of all his available forces. Subsequently this information, as far as the Khan was concerned, proved to be untrue, for that enlightened prince was

never under fire. He sat quietly in his harem during the engagement. Thus he sought to excite the enthusiasm of his people!

The country we passed through was splendidly cultivated and very fruitful. The irrigation was conducted on the most scientific principles. We pitched our camp by the side of the little canal, with many a thought on the morrow.

At 6.45 A.M., on the 3rd, the camp was struck, after every possible precaution had been taken. The camel and the two waggon trains were on this occasion arranged in square, protected by an unusually strong rear guard, under Colonel Grotenhelm. Ere long we were energetically attacked on every side, in the the midst of a maze of thickly grown gardens, and countless brooks and canals. Our position in the street of the closely built village of Usbek was at first very critical. But after the infantry had destroyed several of the surrounding walls, we were able to bring three guns into position on the street, close to the spot occupied by the staff.

This was the first time that the enemy had ventured to attack the infantry, for whom he had hitherto entertained a superstitious, but none the less well

grounded, dread. Instead of retreating as before, the Khivese made charge upon charge. The Russians met them with uninterrupted independent firing, and the enemy must have lost very heavily. The artillery, too, produced a disastrous effect on the Khivan forces ; and when Lamakin's two light and admirably served four-pounders took them in flank, they fell back rapidly. The Russian losses, despite the serious character of the street action, were but one non-commissioned officer, and one man severely, and three men slightly wounded.

By eleven o'clock the engagement had ceased, and the staff halted near the village of Udott. During breakfast news came up from the rear guard to the effect that it had been again sharply attacked, but the enemy had been driven back by a flank charge of Colonel Skobeleff's Cossacks (leaving eight killed).

Towards four o'clock the camp was pitched a few miles to the south, in the midst of magnificent gardens, under the shade of wonderful fruit trees. Numerous inhabitants came into camp from the neighbourhood, and not unfrequently with broken heads. They stated that they had been robbed and

ill used by their own people, and abjectly entreated the General to protect them. They stated also that the Khan himself was with the army, and that his force could not be less than 7,000 strong. The day previously we were told 20,000. The Asiatic idea of counting is by thousands, so native statistics are always ridiculously exaggerated. The attacks had been especially directed against the camel train, in the hope that losses in that quarter would prevent the Russians reaching the capital. Plunder was also another motive for these tactics, as thieving is the normal occupation of the Turcoman. The Khivan losses were stated to be fearful. After the last attack the troops were seized with an indescribable panic, and sought refuge by hundreds in the houses, which they barricaded. Numbers must therefore have been burnt to death, for all the dwelling houses were fired by the infantry as they passed, in complete ignorance of their being occupied by the enemy.

As we were leaving the Udott camp on the morning of the 4th of June, a Kirghese brought in a letter dated May 27th, from General von Kaufmann to Colonel Markosoff, whose column the messenger had long sought in vain. His Excellency said therein that

he had arrived on the right bank of the Amu, and was preparing to cross the heavily swollen stream. General von Kaufmann hoped to be before Khiva on the 5th or 6th of June, and directed the Colonel to await his arrival. He himself would also endeavour to stay the operations until he had effected a junction with Markosoff's party.

The Khan, the natives told us, had retired on Khiva, there to prepare for the decisive struggle. Only a few horsemen were left to observe our movements. In the course of the afternoon of the 6th he sent us a letter praying for an armistice. General Vereffkin cut the envoys very short, for he was well up to this Asiatic device for gaining time.

The Khan's letter was a curious production. It began by stating that he had sent a copy to the Commander-in-Chief of His All-Powerful White Majesty, General von Kaufmann. The ruler of Khiva then invited the Russian commanders in the most glowing terms to be his guests in the capital. He himself had always been animated with the greatest friendship for the Russian troops, and it would afford him the sincerest pleasure to receive and

entertain them becomingly in Khiva. He begged to be given three or four days to prepare for their reception, and concluded with an entreaty not to be confounded with the wild Turcoman robbers, who had had the audacity to oppose the Russian troops in the last few days. The Khan had no connection with such villains, but regarded them, on the contrary, as his bitterest enemies. Never before, I wot, did General essay such a ruse, but the letter only aroused the zeal of the Russians to a yet greater pitch.

The entreaties of the oppressed inhabitants were so far listened to that their abodes were guarded throughout the night of the 4th by a strong Cossack picquet, which fulfilled its task admirably.

On the following day our progress was arrested by a wide canal, the bridge over which had been burnt by the Khivese in their hasty retreat. We were forced to pitch the camp, as eighteen hours were necessary for the construction of a new bridge. In order to prevent any further interruption of the communication, Colonel Leontscheff was sent ahead with all the cavalry. They swam the stream without mishap. Towards evening the Colonel returned, having found several unarmed Turcomans with their

horses, who gave themselves up as prisoners, and said that as they had not received the pay promised them by the Khan, they would no longer fight for him. The horses were so exhausted that they could not move another step. These, however, he secured, but the men Colonel Leontscheff released. He also found an abandoned fort, which bore horrible traces of numerous executions and mutilations. Leontscheff's information went to confirm the statement that the Khan had retired on his capital, there to make a final effort, and that he sought the armistice in order to complete the concentration of all his available forces. His chief officers were Jaku-Bey, who filled the office of Mehechrem, or Adjutant to the Khan, and the well-known Divan-Beggi or Prime Minister, Mak-Murat.

On the evening of June 5 we arrived under the walls of Kjat Kungrad, which was completely evacuated by the enemy, and on the following evening before the little town of Kossk-Kupir.

On the 6th of June we received our first direct letter from General von Kaufmann. It was dated June 1, from the left bank of the Amu. The General told us of his successful encounter with the united

Khivan forces, and of the demolition of a hostile battery on the left bank of the river. The Staff, eight guns, and six companies had crossed the Amu, but five sotnias and the rocket detachment had been sent to the town of Schuraschana. Besides these, two guns and two companies had yet to come up from Chala-Atka. General von Kaufmann knew nothing further of our movements than that we had captured Khodjeili.

At noon on June 7 we reached the lovely gardens of the summer palace Schanach-Ischik, belonging to the reigning Khan, and not more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 miles from the northern gate of Khiva. From the 7th to the 9th we remained in that neighbourhood, having more or less serious daily encounters with the Khivan troops. Skobelev's advanced guard was placed in a peculiarly trying position. At all hours, night and day, the Khivese employed every possible artifice against it. The morning was specially selected for attack, and each day the enemy advanced with an intrepidity which cost him between 400 and 500 killed, and heavy losses in arms and horses. The Khivese were, moreover, supported by the numerous

guns on the walls of the town, despite the great distance, 2 to 3 miles at least.

We were beginning to grow anxious concerning the non-arrival of positive information from General von Kaufmann. Our anxiety was also intensified by a report that he had been forced to retire on the Amu-Daria by the want of provisions, and that he was still about 70 miles from Khiva. The incessant combats were beginning to tell heavily on the men and horses; and as it was stated that the Khan was busily preparing for battle, General Vereffkin decided not to risk any further delay, but to attack at once without waiting for the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief.

On the evening of June 8 all necessary dispositions were taken for a reconnaissance in force on the 9th up to the walls of the town, in order to establish batteries, which would begin the bombardment with 100 rounds.

The morning of the 9th came. At 11 A.M. a party, consisting of 4 sotnias of Cossacks, a rocket section, and 8 guns, set out for the front. Towards noon they reached Skobeleff's advanced posts, which had just sustained their usual engagement, and were

consequently sent back to Scharach-Vschik to protect the baggage. The staff, with four guns, accompanied the reconnoitring party.

At one o'clock we perceived the enemy 160 yards ahead, in the gardens of the suburbs. These appeared to be occupied by infantry in line. The Russian infantry and cavalry immediately advanced under cover of some 12 shells. The enemy instantly broke and disappeared behind the trees. About a quarter of a mile further on we got into a narrow defile, so surrounded by country houses, canals, and walls, that the road was scarcely 12 feet broad. The cavalry, which was in front, threw up such a cloud of dust that the officers on the staff could hardly see each other. All was quiet, when suddenly shot after shot from the guns near the gate was heard over our heads. Fortunately, the Khivan gunners fired at too high an elevation, and every shot buried itself harmlessly in the walls behind. Our position was nevertheless very critical, for ten minutes ensued before we could find a way out of the defile. At length we succeeded in getting under cover of a wall, and dismounted pending the arrival of the guns. The Khivan artillerymen immediately changed their line

of fire, and it was evident that they distinguished the staff, as the shots were principally directed against us, with very accurate aim and consequently diminished elevation.

Our guns, however, soon came up, unlimbered, and commenced bombarding the north gate with wonderful precision. Meanwhile the Orenburg and Caucasian infantry advanced to the left and right of the road. They were covered by skirmishers, who kept up a rapid fire. To be at hand in the event of the infantry being assailed by Khivan cavalry, the Cossacks remained under cover on the left flank.

A sharp breeze springing up, the smoke dispersed, and we saw the town of Khiva before us. It looked like a strong bastioned fortress. The parapet was occupied by riflemen, who kept up a constant, though badly aimed, fusilade. After about a quarter of an hour the Russian artillery succeeded in partially silencing the Khivan guns, and we pushed on for 200 or 300 yards without cover, to a brick building just in front of the canal bridge outside the town gate. Our further progress was retarded by an admirably-constructed barricade. The Russian battery thereupon changed its site, and advancing along the canal

to the left of the road, took up a new position about 200 yards short of the wall, and recommenced firing. The Orenburg infantry occupied the left canal, three companies of the Caucasian the right, and then two companies of the Abscheronsk regiment, and two companies of the Samursk, charged over the bridge amid an avalanche of shot and shell, under Major Bourovzoff, took the three Khivan guns, and halted about 50 paces short of the gate. So great was the *elan* of the troops that the city might have been easily taken by a *coup-de-main*. General Vereffkin remained, however, true to his instructions, and withstood all the entreaties of his officers to take the town forthwith, instead of awaiting General von Kaufmann's arrival.

At the critical moment Lieut.-Colonel Pajaroff went up to the General and said, 'Give us ladders, Excellency, and we take the town.' Vereffkin answered coldly, 'You will get none.' 'What!' cried the Colonel bitterly, 'are we to retire, leaving our task unfinished?' 'You are going back,' was the quiet reply.

Thereupon the storming party, composed entirely of young men, proud of having kept up the reputation

of the two distinguished regiments to which they belonged, sorrowfully retraced their steps over the bridge. Their leader, Major Bourovzoff, was severely wounded by three shots in the arm, and Captain Ali-Khan, who accompanied the party as a volunteer, received two wounds in the legs. Four men were killed, and a lieutenant and about twenty men wounded.

The artillery fire of the enemy now became very slack, and only an occasional shot came among us. The firing of the Khivan infantry, on the other hand, was very well sustained and directed ; but the Russian missiles had little effect against the covered defenders of the parapet. After half an hour, a breaching battery began to play on the walls ; but our position was none the less dangerous, for hostile bullets came thick and fast among the infantry to the right and left of the road. Towards 2.15 I saw General Vereffkin sink back on his horse. He was severely wounded in the right eye. His Excellency rode with an aide-de-camp to the rear, giving over the command to his chief of the staff, Colonel Sarantschoff. All idea of direct attack was thereupon abandoned. The cavalry was ordered to retire. After the breaching

and dismounting batteries had been completed under the protection of the infantry, they also were to draw back, leaving only a party under Lieut.-Colonel Skobeleff to watch the town. At 2.30 the staff rode back to the villa and summer palace Kjat-Bag, with the exception of the chief of the artillery, and the lieutenant of engineers, who were wounded. There we found the General at 3.30 : his wound dressed. A field hospital was established in the garden of the villa. Two majors and two captains were severely, and two subalterns slightly wounded, besides about 30 rank and file.

The enemy's artillery ceased firing ere long, but not so the sharpshooters. About 4 P.M. an envoy arrived from the Khan, and was received by Colonels Lamakin and Sarantschoff. He urgently sued for peace, and the cessation of the cannonade. A plenipotentiary would be sent in an hour's time to conclude the exact conditions. The envoy was informed that the Russians would only cease firing on condition that not another shot fell from the walls, that all the armed men left the city, and that the Khan formally announced his submission. Upon this understanding, an armistice would be

observed until the arrival of General von Kaufmann, who alone was authorised to treat. The messenger was further made positively to understand that so soon as another shot was fired the bombardment would be resumed, and the city laid in ashes.

At 4.30, therefore, the Russian artillery ceased firing, having discharged 332 rounds. The eight guns and four mortars remained, however, in position, covered by five companies of infantry, and one sotnia of Cossacks.

Scarcely had the Khivan envoy left the camp than artillery and small arm fire was again opened from the town. A second messenger then came to the villa, praying the General not to hold the Khan responsible for this proceeding. It was being carried out entirely by the Jomouds, who had passed out of the control of the Government, and would obey no orders. The Khan, no less than the population of the town, earnestly wished to submit themselves and have peace. The reigning Khan had, moreover, fled early in the afternoon, and the provisional administration had been assumed by his uncle, Emir-Omra, who had just despatched an envoy to General von Kaufmann, with a prayer for mercy.

The messenger was informed that it was quite immaterial to the Russians from what tribe the firing proceeded. The bombardment would be forthwith resumed, and continued until the Khivan fire had completely ceased. This was accordingly carried into effect about 5 P.M. At 10 P.M. both sides abstained, the town having been set in flames in several places.

The Khivese used round shot for the most part, but also a kind of spherical shell, which, *par parenthèse*, never once burst. The cartridges contained a peculiar forked iron projectile, which made a tremendous noise in the air, and inflicted a very ugly wound. The weapon most successfully employed was the old flint musket. We found, later, that the small armament contained specimens of every system, from the old weapons of earlier ages to modern English¹ and Russian sporting and service rifles. We also discovered several moulds for explosive bullets, which the Khivese seem to have patronised considerably, as well as buck shot.

¹ A Russian journalist stated that an Enfield rifle was found with the Tower mark, and drew therefrom the inference that England had supplied the Khan with arms in hopes of his defeating the Russians in their designs !—C. E. H. V.

At 11 P.M. a letter from General von Kaufmann arrived at head quarters, whereby we learnt that the Tashkent column was about seven miles from Khiva on the eastern road. His Excellency begged General Vereffkin to meet him the following morning at a certain bridge $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the East Gate; Emir-Omra, the Khan's uncle, having promised to be also there to arrange as to the surrender of the town.

At 5 A.M., therefore, on the 10th of June, Colonels Lamakin and Sarantschoff set out for the place of rendezvous (General Vereffkin being too severely wounded to comply with the order), with an escort of three companies, two sotnias, and two guns. On the road they met the Khivan Regent. About 9 o'clock the Commander-in-Chief of the Expedition, General von Kaufmann, came up, and briefly inspected the detachment. Meanwhile, heavy artillery firing was audible in the direction of the town. Colonel Skobeleff's advanced party having been hard pressed by the hostile fire in the early morning had stormed and taken the north gate, with a loss of fifteen killed and wounded.

After lengthy negotiation the Tashkent column,

accompanied by the Khan and his suite, moved about noon on Khiva. At 1.30 P.M. General von Kaufmann reached the East Gate. His Excellency was accompanied by Atta-Djan, the younger brother of the reigning Khan, and by their Imperial Highnesses the Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovitch and Prince Eugène von Leuchtenberg.

Then followed the triumphant entry into the town and the palace of the Khan.¹ The citadel and the most important points were occupied by the Infantry and Cossacks, and at 4 P.M. the Russians had taken complete possession, without giving way to any excess. In the evening the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by both the Imperial Princes, visited General Vereffkin's camp and the wounded that were there. He also inspected the troops and the site of the final engagement.

The palace, the insignia of office, and the treasury of the Khan fell into the hands of General von Kaufmann, and thus ended the Russo-Khivan Expe-

¹ It is but fair to state that the first care of the Russians was to obtain the unconditional release of the Persian slaves, who, to the number of 15,000, were detained in Khiva. A large body of them returned home, but on the way were attacked by the Turcomans, and hundreds were massacred.—C. E. H. V.

dition of 1873, with a loss, as far as the two columns with which I was connected were concerned, of 2 officers and 28 men killed, 9 officers and 92 men wounded, for the most part severely ; a total, therefore, of 131 killed and wounded.

Although the expedition closed with the occupation of the Khanate, it is undoubted that for some time to come numerous collisions will take place between the Russians and the neighbouring tribes.¹

After the formal occupation of the town, the troops returned to their camps in the most perfect order. After a day or two the bazaar and booths

¹ Such, indeed, was the case. After the occupation of Khiva, the Russians found the Khan to be a man of most conciliatory disposition, the real offenders turning out to be the Turcomans, who only made use of the Khan of Khiva as a scape-goat. They greatly resented subjugation by Russia, and on July 21, General Gohlovatschoff, with 2,000 men, was despatched against them. This column, which H.I.H. Prince Leuchtenberg accompanied at the head of a sotnia, met with desperate resistance. It lost very heavily in killed and wounded, among the latter was the General, but succeeded in driving the Turcomans back and burning many of their favourite haunts. The wild marauders are, however, far from annihilated, and have frequently since then attacked the Russian posts, one the Amu-Daria, hitherto without success. A regular expedition will undoubtedly have to be undertaken against them.

were reopened, and a peaceful intercourse ensued between the troops and the inhabitants. Many purchases were made, everything seen that was worth seeing, and the invitations of the leading men accepted. I cannot call to mind a single act of misconduct, or the smallest quarrel between the soldiers and the populace, during the whole period of my sojourn, although the prices asked were scandalous. The shopkeepers certainly never did so much business as during the first days of the occupation.

According to my instructions, on the 16th of June I joined General von Kaufmann's head quarters. It was not without deep regret that I quitted the hospitable staff of General Vereffkin, nor without a grateful recollection of all the friendship that had been shown me, amid the greatest privations and dangers.¹

I will not attempt to describe the desert march of General von Kaufmann's Tashkent column, as I was not a witness thereof. There can be no doubt that it was at least as dangerous as the one over the Ust-Urt, and no less skilfully accomplished.

Concerning Colonel Markosoff nothing certain is

¹ Russian hospitality and kindness to foreigners are unequalled.—C. E. H. V.

yet known, but it is supposed that, finding himself in the desert in May and June, utterly without water, he was forced to return. I shall, however, be able to ascertain the exact state of the case on my return journey, which I think of making by way of Tiflis.

REPORT No. VI.

RETURN HOME.

Yalta, Crimea, September 10, 1873.

I HAVE been here for the last few days, having come to make my report to His Majesty the Emperor of Russia. After a sojourn of four weeks at Khiva, General von Kaufmann was kind enough to sanction my accompanying the detachment about to escort the Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovitch home, down the Amu Daria by Kazalinsk. I would willingly have remained yet longer in that curious, interesting, and beautiful Asiatic country, but a two months' return journey lay before me, and my leave was drawing to a close.

Well provided with stores, the Grand Duke and General Vereffkin, whose serious wound necessitated home treatment, accompanied by some 20 westward-

bound officers and myself, left Khiva on June 29. We rode by the town of Urgendj to the point of embarkation on a western arm of the Amu Daria.

The weather was lovely, and we consequently arrived on the 5th of July, after a very quick and successful trip, at the anchorage near the delta of the Amu, about 30 miles to the north-west of Kungrad.

The same afternoon we went on board the gun boat 'Samarcand,' and towing an armed barge sailed down that portion of the Amu known as the Ulkun Daria, towards the Sea of Aral. On the passage we passed the Ak-Kala Fort destroyed by Captain Sitnikoff at the beginning of the campaign. During the night we hove to, to take in wood, but on the morning of the 7th of July we reached the mouth of the Syr Daria, and dropped anchor opposite Kazalinsk about 4 P.M.

I rested at Kazalinsk four days, but on the 11th I started, in a telega with five horses, for Orenburg. The journey was very fatiguing, especially as I travelled night and day, often doing 12 or 14 miles an hour. On the 18th, however, I arrived safely at my destination, viâ Uralskoi and Orsk. I

did not tarry long at Orenburg, but hastened by Samara and Astrakhan towards Petrovsk, which I reached on the 9th of August. Thence a ride of several days through the Caucasus brought me, on the 19th, to the picturesque chief town of Tiflis. I reported myself to the Namestnik or Lieutenant of the Emperor, then residing at Borschom, his summer palace; and on the 30th I quitted Tiflis, arriving here, at Livadia, two days ago.

In conclusion I may remark respecting the reports of Colonel Markosoff's failure, that he was forced to retreat by the unexpected and exceptional natural difficulties he met with. Colonel Markosoff's decision I take to indicate greater courage, greater firmness of character, than if he had persevered in his course, and sacrificed thousands of lives to obstinate blindness. Colonel Markosoff is, however, too well known to be put on his defence. In '71 and '72 he penetrated hundreds of miles into the desert, and explored regions trodden by no other European save Vambéry. Nor did he fail to contribute to the successful result of the expedition of 1873, despite his early retreat. By his diversion against the Teke tribes on the Atrek, the destruc-

tion of their strongholds, and the defeat of their forces, he deprived the Khan of at least 10,000 of his best warriors.

Colonel Markosoff by his judicious conduct fairly earned the gratitude of his Imperial master, and of every man under his command.

NOTE.

The Results of the Campaign.

The following were the principal conditions of the Russo-Khivan Treaty of Peace, duly signed and ratified by both contracting powers.

1. That the Khivan territory on the right bank of the Amu-Daria, and the delta of that river up to the Taldik branch, be annexed to Russia.

2. That from the mouth of that stream, the frontier run to the Urga headland, and thence, following the southern slopes of the Ust Urt, to the Uzbec or former bed of the Oxus.¹

3. That Khiva pay to Russia an indemnity of 2,200,000 silver roubles (about 293,888*l.*) towards the expenses of the expedition; but, out of consideration for the poverty of

¹ To explore and determine this, a scientific expedition is soon about to start.

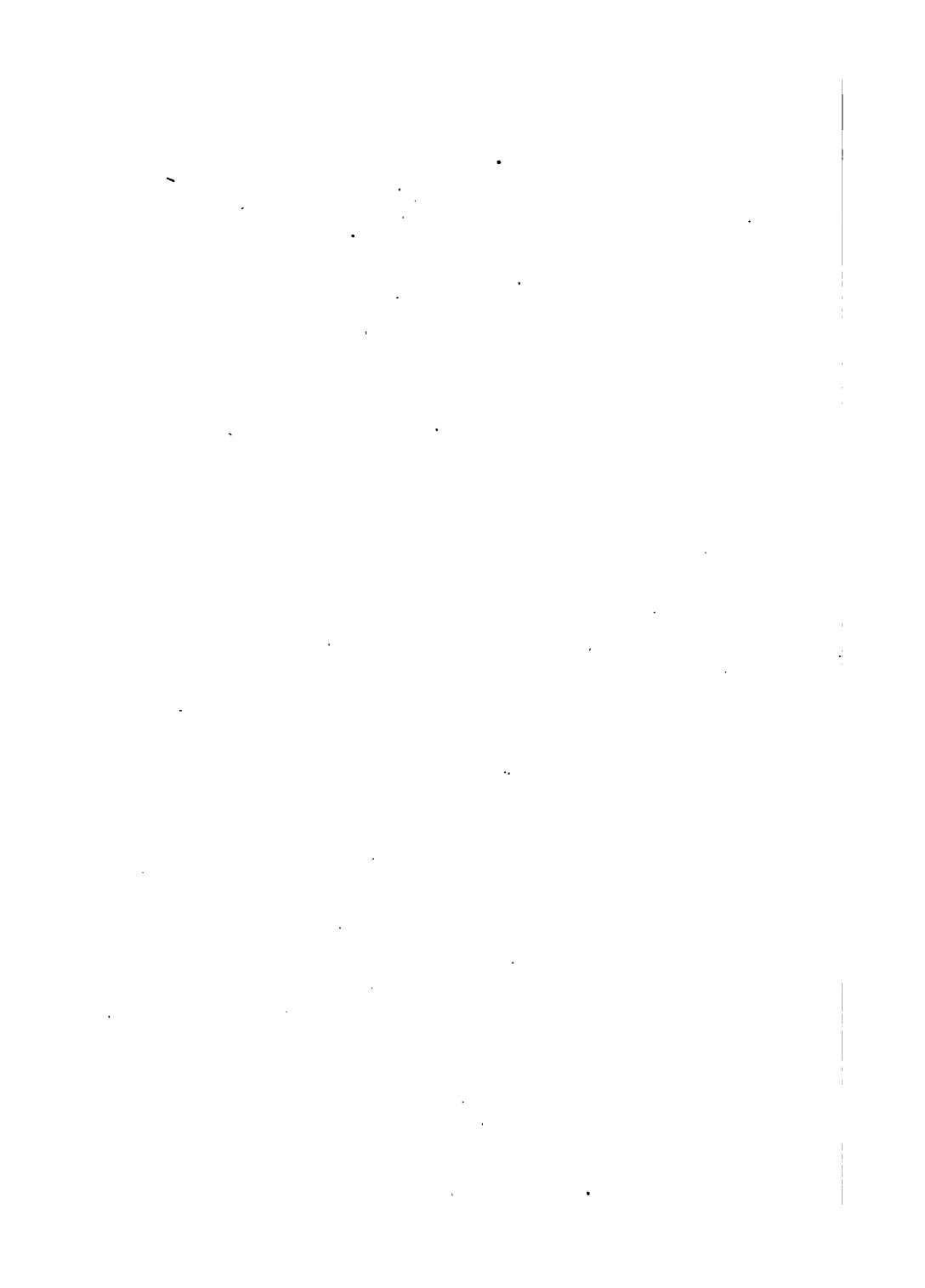
the Khivan treasury, the payment may extend over twenty years, the balance remaining unpaid at the end of each year bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

4. That Russians trading with Khiva be exempt from the 'Ziabeta,' or Customs dues.

5. That the Khanate of Khiva consider itself as a dependency of the Russian Empire.

'These conditions,' says the semi-official Maskovsky Vedemosti, 'will be rigorously enforced by the Russian garrisons to be maintained on the right bank of the Amu, within thirteen miles of the Khivan capital; for without the power of compulsion Asiatic treaties are little worth.

—C. E. H. V.



APPENDIX.

*A Lecture on the Russian Army, delivered at the Royal United Service Institution, by C. E. Howard Vincent, F.R.G.S., on Friday, May 17, 1872. General Sir William F. Codrington, G.C.B., in the Chair.*¹

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

Ere I enter upon the subject of the Lecture that I am about to have the honour of delivering to you, it behoves me in a measure to explain how I come to appear in this theatre in other character than as one of the audience.

When I recently returned from Russia, I was no less flattered than surprised to receive an invitation from the Council of this Institution to read a paper on 'The Russian Army.'

¹ This Lecture, thoroughly revised by the Author on his second visit to Russia last year, is re-published by permission of the Council of the Royal United Service Institution from their Journal. (H. S. K. & Co.)

My journey had been undertaken entirely at my own instigation and expense, in order to learn the language; but I had been afforded unusual opportunities of studying Russian military organization, by the condescension, kindness, and courtesy of the generals and regimental officers quartered in Warsaw. After some consideration, therefore, I decided to avail myself of the privilege offered me by the Council; but I did so only with the conviction that I might rely upon your kind indulgence to pardon any errors into which my inexperience might lead me, or any deficiency in capability of welding my matter into an interesting and complete form. I must further claim your consideration on account of the very short time that was allowed me for preparation.

Figures are stubborn, indigestible, and uninteresting facts; their citation must be wearisome to all; but unfortunately they are the only means by which numerical force can be designated, and, unless I err, numerical force is one of the chief features in the military organization of a country. However, I will endeavour to be as sparing as possible in this particular.

Although in describing the Russian military organization I shall use the present tense, it is well that you should understand that some of the provisions relative to length of service, levying, reserves, &c., are only in contemplation, or exist only in theory, no time having elapsed for them to be put into practice.

How necessary army reform was in Russia you will readily comprehend, when I tell you that under the old system the soldiery were taken exclusively from the very

lowest class of peasantry, by a complicated system of forced service; that the officers were deficient in number, character, and education; and that no defined system of reserves existed. The Reorganisation Commission has but just concluded its labours, and its measures still lack the Imperial sanction. However, there is sufficient reason to believe that they have adopted the project of reform laid down in the ukase of November 16, 1870, somewhat modified it may be, to justify my speaking of it as actually existing, although the whole system is really only *in transitu*.

Rather more than seventeen years ago the Emperor Alexander II. succeeded to the throne of All the Russias, vacant by the decease of his father Nicholas. The constant news of the bitter sufferings of the Imperial troops, and of their adverse fortunes before the Allied Armies, served not to soothe the latter days of that austere monarch. On a camp bedstead, in a poorly furnished chamber, appointed by himself, in order to share in a measure the hardships of his soldiers, the Emperor Nicholas I. breathed his last, and the autocracy of Russia passed into the hands of his more liberally-minded son.

The position of the Emperor Alexander Nicholaievitch,¹ on his accession, was one fraught with difficulty—engaged

¹ The 'vitch' after the name of a man signifies 'the son of,' and 'effna' or 'ovna' after the name of a woman 'the daughter of.' Thus, 'Alexander Nicholaievitch'—Alexander, the son of Nicholas; 'Marie Alexandreffna' or 'Alexandrovna'—Marie, the daughter of Alexander. It is the custom in Russia thus to address people, even strangers, without prefix or surname.

in a hopeless contest, which absolutely impeded all commerce and enterprise, and brought distress and ruin to nearly every door. Peace was a matter of necessity, and in little over a twelvemonth the Treaty of Paris checked hostilities, and freed Russia of the invader, without any serious concessions on the part of the defeated. On a long period of peace and prosperity the future of Russia now depended, and to carry out such a policy was the firm resolve of the Emperor.

A deep and searching inquiry into the evils existing in every civil and military institution ; the consideration of the best means for removing them ; and minor innovations, occupied some years, until on the 3rd of March, 1861, the decree went forth proclaiming the emancipation of the serfs from their dependency on their proprietors. That decree forms the great modern landmark in Russian history ; it enables all owing allegiance to the Tsar to strive on terms of equality in the market of intellect and industry, and in future ages every Russian will look back to that glorious enactment as the true source of the greatness and prosperity of his country, and it will be for ever associated with the name of its Imperial promulgator, and his faithful and zealous commissioners, the Generals Rostovzoff and Milutin.

But I must not permit myself to dwell longer on the civil administration of the Emperor Alexander. I must pass on at once to the remarkable reforms effected in the Army, which can only be spoken of with respect by Englishmen, when they think of the salient proofs of courage it gave, contending as it did in the Crimea against such fearful odds.

The Polish insurrection, and the campaigns in the Cau-

casus, were events almost forgotten when once over, and brought little teaching; but the war of 1866, and the mighty hosts which battled in the Bohemian arena, clearly indicated the necessity for securing on a firmer basis the constant supply of the proper complement of warriors to defend the honour, safety, and integrity of Holy Russia.

Austria lost no time in profiting by the lesson so direfully read her by Prussia, and Russia made equal haste to reap the benefit of the brilliant example of one rival, and the bitter experience of another. Accordingly on the 16th of November, 1870, an Imperial ukase was issued, proclaiming the liability to military service of every Russian male.

It now fell to the lot of the Minister of War, Infantry-General Milutin (brother of the emancipation commissioner), assisted by the aforementioned commission, to arrange the details of the new system, to organise and dispose the vast force thus obtained into separate bodies, affording each other mutual support, capable of immediate concentration, yet not so massed as to nationality or locality as to admit of the outburst of independent political feeling. But these were not easy conditions to carry out in a country extending over 7,770,882 square miles, with yet imperfect railway communications, with a male population of more than 36,000,000, and with a portion of the empire decidedly disaffected. Were the new law of universal service to be carried out to the letter, and all males of a serviceable age called to arms, a force of some 6,000,000 would be the result, or 4,000,000, allowing a liberal margin for those physically unfit, or otherwise exempt.

Now an available army of 2,000,000 troops was justly con-

sidered sufficient to meet all due requirements of the empire, either for internal or external war, and a period of about ten years was allowed for it to reach that maximum number. It was, therefore, computed that an annual contingent of 25 per cent. of the youths who had attained their 21st year would furnish a sufficiently numerous body to keep up the standing army, to augment it to full war strength, and to keep it constantly supplied with fresh men, trained in the regular service, by the formation of strong and reliable reserves. But the remaining 75 per cent. will not be freed from their share in defending the soil, for, organised locally, and drilled periodically, they will be bound to serve till the completion of their 36th year in the militia, to whom in time of war the preservation of order in the interior, the garrisoning of the towns and fortresses, and the levying and training of the recruits for the field forces will be confided. Thus the whole of the bayonets composing the active army of the Tsar will be free to take the field against a foreign foe. The selection of this more or less fortunate moiety, according to the feelings of the individual, will be decided by the drawing of lots; those that fall within the prescribed number being theoretically allowed no exemption by birth or fortune (in practice a substitute will probably be obtained on the present terms, 800 roubles), although, of course, certain social and physical conditions may assign an available conscript at once to the militia, and preclude him from the drawing.

The period of service will extend over fifteen years, from the end of the 21st to the termination of the 36th year. In the case of those destined to serve in the regular army, six

years will be spent with the standards, and the remainder with the reserve. If possible, however, the former period will be reduced to four or five years, according to the capacity of the individual, so as to lessen the number of men on foot in time of peace, and that the soldier may go as soon as possible, and propound among the still benighted lower orders the teaching and education he has derived in his regimental experience. Although it is reasonable to suppose that five years is sufficient to form a soldier, the proposition is dreaded by those accustomed in their youth to see a soldier serve for life, or until incapacitated by wounds and infirmities.

The supreme direction of the Russian Army lies with the Emperor, who has his Chancery at the Ministry of War.

The Minister receives and prepares for His Majesty the reports of the twelve chief sections, among which the administration of the Army is divided. These twelve departments are—

1. The Imperial Chancery.
2. The Council of War.
3. The Superior Military Tribunal (Court of Cassation).
4. The Chancery of the Minister of War.
5. The Head-Quarter Staff, administering the cavalry and infantry, with their technical schools, and having all staff corps and institutions under immediate control.
6. The Intendance Department for the pay, supply, and clothing of the Army.
7. The Artillery Department, administering the artillery with its technical schools.

8. The Engineer Department, likewise administering that branch, and controlling all matters connected with fortifications, and the quarters of troops.

9. The Army Medical Department.

10. The Educational Department, controlling only preparatory schools; technical academies being managed by their several departments.

11. The Administration of the Irregular Troops.

12. The Department of Military Justice.

Since 1864 Russia has been divided into fourteen military districts, besides the Cossack Province of the Don. These districts are—

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. St. Petersburg. | 8. Moscow. |
| 2. Finland. | 9. Kazan. |
| 3. Wilna. | 10. Caucasus. |
| 4. Warsaw. | 11. Orenburg. |
| 5. Kieff. | 12. West Siberia. |
| 6. Odessa. | 13. East Siberia. |
| 7. Kharkoff. | 14. Turkestan. |

At the head of each district is a general officer, who, if simultaneously invested with the civil administration, is termed 'Lord Lieutenant' (Namestnik) in Poland¹ and the Caucasus; and in Finland, Wilna, Odessa, Siberia, and

¹ It is said that no successor in the Viceroyalty of Poland will be appointed to the late illustrious and lamented Field Marshal Count Berg, who actively served his Tsar and country over sixty years, but that a governor-general will take the place of the Namestnik, as Polish affairs are now administered direct from St. Petersburg

Turkestan, 'Governor-General.' The head-quarter staff is divided into—

1. The District Military Administration.
2. The Intendance Department for pay, supply, and clothing.
3. The District Artillery Department.
4. The District Engineer Department.
5. The District Medical Department.

Moreover in each military district there is a superintendent of the local troops, termed 'local divisioner,' and in each government a 'local brigadier,' who, besides commanding the local troops, is charged to keep the whereabouts of the men on furlough in view, and when occasion arises, with the levying of them.

We see, then, that the Army is distinctly divisible into three heads—

1. The Field Army, composed of the standing Army, augmented by its reserves of trained soldiers.
2. The Irregular Troops, consisting of both cavalry and infantry, and who are raised only in time of war.
3. The Militia or local forces, who have but a *cadre* peace establishment, yet may be supplemented to any extent by a *levée en masse* of the population.

It is, however, almost entirely the first category that must occupy us this afternoon, *i.e.*, the standing Army and its reserves.

The standing Army is composed of the troops of the Guard and the troops of the Army or line, the former

possessing enormous privileges over the latter. In inter-changing, rank in the Guards is two places higher than in the line. Although all, or nearly all of the regiments are designated by the names of localities or of illustrious personages, as well as by their regimental numbers, they are in no way tied to fixed localities, nor do they draw their recruits or receive their reserves from particular districts. No doubt much valuable influence of local pride, old association, and *esprit de corps* is thereby lost ; but such a system is rendered partially necessary by the vast area of the country, the imperfect communication, and the disaffection of some provinces.

The tactical and administrative unit in time of peace, is the Division for cavalry and infantry, and the Brigade for artillery, engineers, and rifle corps. In time of war these several units are drawn into *corps d'armée*, the corps into armies, and employed as necessity and occasion require.

The field troops of the Russian Army are composed of 47 divisions of infantry, 8 brigades of rifles, 10 divisions of cavalry, 50 brigades of field artillery, 8 brigades of horse artillery, 5 brigades of engineers, with a numerical strength (according to semi-official, but not absolutely reliable documents) in time of peace of 33,043 officers and 735,539 men, and in time of war of 43,355 officers, and 1,358,672 men, with 1,656 guns.¹

¹ These numbers will go on constantly increasing under the gradual operation of the new system. The artillery, too, is being considerably augmented, and in some districts, notably in Poland, out of all proportion to the other arms.

The cost of each soldier is about 25*l.* per annum, and the war budget amounts on an average to about 21,000,000*l.* sterling.

I ask each of you, now, gentlemen, to associate yourself with the conscript. According to your talents, physical appearance, and proportions, you are assigned to one of the arms of the service, and while superior mental faculties procure you admission to the scientific corps, favourable physique, and previous association with horses, will be your special qualification for the cavalry. The recruits for the Cavalry of the Guard are selected by the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch, the elder, himself. Recruiting in the provinces is not left to the local authorities, but is superintended in each district by a special Imperial Commissioner, appointed annually.

After six months' preliminary training with the district reserve battalion, squadron, or battery, where you receive your first uniform, you are appointed to a regiment. Unless personally gifted by nature, your lot lies with the Army; were it with the Guard, you would be housed in barracks—wooden sheds, truly, and with 70 or 80 comrades in the room, but yet more comfortably located than if billeted in a peasant's hut. The erection of barracks is projected for the whole Army, but it must be long ere they exist. Meanwhile the regiments are billeted in the towns, and when sufficient room is not to be had in one locality, they are quartered in contiguous villages. During the summer months, May to October, the whole regiment is brought together under canvas. Six years (but shortly it may be less) you spend in this way, and then you cast aside the

permanent military yoke, and repair to the reserve. Perfectly free in all your actions, you can reside where it pleases you, and change your residence at pleasure, being only required to signify your movements and actual address to the local authorities. On the outbreak of war you are summoned and attached to the nearest regiment at hand of your branch, where arms, clothes, and equipment sufficient for the complete war establishment lie in store.

But absolving you from your connection with the Russian conscript, I must retrace my steps, and enter upon his regimental life. Docile and willing though he be to learn, hitherto fortune has not afforded the opportunity to him or to his fellows, and the long frosts and heavy snows of winter, which prevent all military exercise, besides an occasional route march, must be taken advantage of, to instil the education so necessary to the welfare and social development of a people. Nearly every day, then, from November to March, for four or five hours, the officers do the duty of schoolmasters, and the Captain, or subaltern officer under his direction, takes the greatest interest in the relative progress of his men. Periodical examinations take place, when a small prize in money, or the favourite spirit (vodka), or the accordance of some special privilege, is sufficient to excite the greatest emulation. The teaching comprises arithmetic, reading, writing, and simple lectures on military art, illustrated on the black board.

But it may well be thought that in so poorly educated a body the difficulty of obtaining suitable non-commissioned officers must be immense. So it would be if the Russians had not met the difficulty in the face, and adopted such re-

solute measures as not only to counteract it, but also to form a body of men who, after the termination of their military service, are admirably suited for the posts of national school masters, the want of whom is one of the chief obstacles to the educational progress of the country. Forgive me, then, if I enter somewhat tediously on what is one of the most remarkable features in the Russian regimental organisation.

In every regiment of cavalry, or infantry, or battery of horse artillery, or brigade of field artillery, there exists a non-commissioned officer's school, conducted by two or three officers entirely told off for that purpose. Such men, who are of good appearance and character, who can read, write, and sum, are eligible to enter the school, after two years' service, if they have attained the grade of lance corporal. Going through the school, however creditably, does not ensure promotion to the non-commissioned ranks, it only entitles to it ; skill in arms, tact in command, and physical aptitude, are necessary qualifications for the first graduate. The course of study lasts two years ; during the first, the more elementary subjects of education are attended to, such as history, geography, arithmetic, composition ; and in the cavalry and artillery, elementary veterinary surgery, &c. : whereas during the second year the studies are more military, and include military history, field fortification, tactics, and also mathematics. You may smile at the word 'mathematics,' but you must recollect that the Russian Army is the school of the country, hence the necessity of giving a sound general education ; and you would have been

no less astonished than I was to see a pupil selected apparently indiscriminately by the General accompanying me, and ordered to bisect a given straight line, according to Euclid, on the black board. You would have been astonished, too, on entering a regimental school-room, to find the men listening to a lecture on tactics, and to see a relief-model of the environs ; on inquiring its purpose, for the General to order two pupils to stand out to hear him give them an extended operation to work, the one to advance with such an object against the other defending ; to see painted tin models of companies and battalions at once worked, and then to hear each of the men in turn give a succinct account of his movements, dispositions, and intentions, corrected now and again by his officers, but never assisted ; to see another man stand out and make his dispositions for throwing an advanced guard across the Vistula, describing them the while. Nor would your astonishment lessen when a fourth pupil described the general geographical features of England, enumerated our chief towns, traced the course of our rivers ; when a fifth, starting from London, followed the track of a ship to St. Petersburg, naming the countries, their several capitals and sovereigns, by which he passed ; when a sixth, starting from some far distant spot in Russia, traced the course by canals to St. Petersburg, enumerating the principal places on the route, and their capabilities for billeting troops.

You may think, gentlemen, that I am exaggerating, but you have only to steer eastward to verify my statements, met, as I know you will be, with the courtesy, hospitality, and frankness which distinguish Russian officers. Mean-

while accept my facts. The pupils may have been selected, but I have no reason for supposing them to have been so, especially as I am not referring to any one particular regiment.

In the summer, field fortification is taught out of doors ; but in the winter, when all earth is hidden by many feet of snow, a box about six feet by four, filled with sand, answers the purpose. In one class-room I saw this box ; in it were various beautiful models of field works. I expressed a wish to see the pupils at work. In an instant the surface was as level as this table, the first four men stood out, and in twenty minutes, with tiny wooden scoops, a cavalier and a sunken battery were thrown up, with revetments as firm, and slopes as regular, as all the time and all the skill of an army of engineers could make them. A sufficiently good scholar may pass at once into the first class, and thus absolve himself of the school in one year. The pupils are entirely separated from the men, living, sleeping, and eating apart, although they generally revert to their companies for the great annual manœuvres. You can easily imagine what a highly trained set of non-commissioned officers such a system must form.

A commission is within the reach of any non-commissioned officer who passes the necessary examinations. If these examinations be passed and the commission not accepted, an annuity of about 15% is added to the pay during service.

I will now pass from the subject of education to that part of the soldier's life which he shares in common with all

men, the amount he earns, and what he eats and drinks. Miserably paid, and almost worse fed on that which is not calculated to make men thrive, on black bread, on a sprinkling of meat, mixed up with rice and a herb which makes it sour; with 'kvas,' a terrible sour, non-intoxicating beverage to drink, the Russian soldier flourishes, and so flourishes that he can endure almost anything. His spirits and good humour, too, never flag; and in every company, squadron, or battery, there is a musical troupe, who sing and dance admirably. When marching at ease, the troupe always goes in front, and enlivens the route by comic singing and curious antics, although they never lag or get in the way.

The question may be asked, is the discipline of the Russian army all that it ought to be? If discipline is measured by the amount of crime, Russia yields the palm to no country. Drunkenness exists, but to no great extent. The men are honest (the company's cook goes alone to market to purchase the day's provisions) and submissive as individuals to any degree. Two or three prisoners in the morning is not an excessive allowance to three battalions. Is discipline, then, to be estimated by the respect shown to officers? Again Russia is nothing behind, for saluting and military attitude in address is never disregarded.

But now and again you are confidentially told that the orthodox cry of Russian soldiery when ordered to execute something, 'we gladly obey' ('Radi staratsyah'), comes out sulkily or is replaced by a dull growl. I dare make no assertion on this score; but in speaking of discipline, we must speak of the officers, on whom it so much depends. I would

that I could avoid mentioning them. For all the kindness and hospitality they showed me, and which I can never forget, they are justly entitled to the warmest expressions of my thanks, yet I must honestly state my opinion, and I know them to be too right-minded to misinterpret my sentiments.

The non-existence of what the Germans call the 'Kleine Adel,' and we the squirearchy, of a *haute bourgeoisie*, a class blessed with small pecuniary means, yet endowed with the proudest patrician feelings, renders the question of officering the Russian army one of most serious difficulty. Although Russia is essentially a military nation, where uniform is the only passport, the attractions of law, of commerce, of literature, and of art, are every year luring more and more officers to change their ill-paid and hard-worked profession. Ere long, the Government will have to take very stringent measures, for now (1872) at least 5,000 officers are wanting, and principally in the scientific corps, whose members have been called away to construct and superintend the new railways, roads, and bridges all over the country. Another very serious element in the present officers of the Russian army is the number of Germans, whose presence in certain contingencies would be a great embarrassment; but they could ill be spared, either as to ability or numbers.

I will not ask you to follow me through the entire curriculum of an officer's studies; suffice it to say that military preparatory schools exist in great numbers, and receive pupils from a very early age. Those who decide on the military career, proceed at about 16 to one of the technical schools, from whence at the age of 19 or 20, having passed

the ordeals which block every stage, they obtain their ensigney, then follow the various grades without further examination. A second captaincy is reached in about eight years' service, and then merit may give the epaulettes of a general in a very short time (*i.e.*, 9 or 10 years), or you may be left to languish in command of a company or battalion, awaiting the gazette and the promotion, which never come.

An effort is being made to assimilate the off-duty life of Russian officers with our own, by the establishment of regimental messes, but expense and the habits of the country put great difficulties in the way. Forbidden on any account to appear out of uniform within the confines of the empire, as Russian officers are, the reputation of the entire class frequently suffers from the delinquencies of a few members, and could those agitators who desire to see British officers wear their uniform in public but visit a few of those places of more popular than proper entertainment abroad, and there witness the scenes they wish to reproduce in these islands, English officers would have little cause to fear that one day the outward sign of H.M.'s commission, the uniform, the coat of honour, will lose the influence and prestige it now possesses, by too frequent and vulgar association.

I said just now that the officers themselves instructed the men. Now it is quite open to doubt whether employment in such non-military capacities, and the constant intercourse therein involved, add to their reputation with the men, and the respect in which they are held.

It is curious how far the usages of society between equals are observed between the officers and the men. A subaltern drilling a ride or a squad, a Captain inspecting his company, a Commanding Officer holding a parade, a General reviewing his brigade or division, always commences with the salutation 'Zdaróvyah rebarta' (good health, my children), to which the men reply, 'We wish it also' (adding the title of the officer they address); and when, on Imperial parades, the cry, 'We wish good health also to your Imperial Majesty' (Zdaróvyah jeliém váše Imperátorsko veléchestvo) peals forth from forty thousand throats, the effect is superb. Yet the inconvenience of having to greet each individual soldier in your path must be great.

The degree of education possessed by Russian officers varies considerably between the Guard and the Army. The supposition that every Russian is a good linguist is entirely erroneous. In the cavalry of the Guard, nearly all know French colloquially, many speak German, but few can write grammatically in either language. In the infantry of the Guard, such knowledge exists in a smaller proportion, and in the troops of the Army it is a great exception to meet an officer conversant with a foreign language.¹ The theoretical training of young officers is but little attended to, though the practical teaching is very extended. In some gar-

¹ The fact that their language embraces nearly all the sounds of European tongues enables Russians to acquire a far greater purity of accent in foreign dialects than is attainable by other nations, and hence the foundation of the popular error.

risons and towns, military conferences are held, and but little else is done at present. Candidates for the Staff are required to pass through the Nicholas Staff Academy at St. Petersburg ; but the number who offer themselves is so comparatively small, that many Staff officers have to be appointed directly from their regiments. By a recent regulation, promotions in the Staff corps will not take place without an interregnum of regimental duty.

In the case of first commissions there is no probationary period, but an officer of the Army desiring to enter the Guards, by which he loses two ranks in seniority, is put on his social trial for six months, during which he wears his old uniform before he is definitely accepted. Promotion goes by seniority up to the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel, whence it is so entirely by selection that none have access to the seniority lists. There is no printed nominal roll of the officers. About six weeks' leave of absence is granted annually, but the accumulation of two or three years is frequently taken advantage of for purposes of foreign travel. The pay is miserably small, although increased of late, but it is supplemented by periodical pecuniary rewards for the satisfactory performance of duty. Another rather curious custom is the giving of orders and decorations ; yet the pay is so poor that perhaps it is necessary to establish some equivalent. The breast of many a youth who has never seen a shot fired in earnest, glitters with ribbons and orders, though lacking the cross-swords which distinguish those obtained in the field. The possession of one order for a certain length of time entitles to another, and so on. The desire to obtain these flimsy ornaments is astonishing, and

is well illustrated by the reply of a young, rich, and smart officer of cavalry to my query as to why he accepted the monotonous post of quartermaster (the regimental paymaster and quartermaster are appointed by the Commanding Officer from the subaltern rank, and held during his pleasure), 'C'est évident, on peut obtenir des décorations ;' one or two years in such a post entitling him to some order, which in time would be supplemented by a handful. Russian officers are allowed to marry, but must first deposit 5,000 roubles as a guarantee that they possess some pecuniary means.

There are four departments, which belong to every branch of the service, the Ecclesiastical, the Transport and Commissariat, and the Medical. To every regiment and battery is attached a clergyman ; and in every barrack or camp is an appointed place for divine worship. Attendance is entirely voluntary, but there are very few absentees. The Russian soldier shares the religious character of his countrymen. A church in sight, and the soldier, the sailor, no less than persons of their class in other walks of life, will take off their caps and devoutly cross themselves. Few men, and no company, squadron, battery, or regiment, are without their patron saint, whose image they always keep near them. On the march and in the field, this picture has its place in the baggage waggons, and at nightfall, be it where it may, it is surrounded by devout worshippers, whose prayers are led by a chosen non-commissioned officer.

It is in the solution of that difficult problem, 'Army Transport,' that General Milutin has perhaps excelled. In Russia all military transport is managed by the several corps. Every

cavalry regiment has its waggons, in peace and war, at the rate of one transport waggon per squadron, for six days' provision, and one ammunition waggon per regiment, with 30 rounds for each carbine, and 20 for each pistol. Every infantry regiment has its one three-horse transport and one ammunition waggon per company; the horses belonging to the regiment and being driven and looked after by them. In peace, but one waggon, and that horsed by only two horses, is kept up per company. If the officers cannot find room for their baggage on the squadron or company-waggons, or on the one extra allowed them, they are permitted to have their own conveyances. The horses are generally driven in hand by one soldier. The transport waggon contains provisions for six days, and the ammunition waggon 40 rounds per man. Besides the one transport and the one ammunition-waggon per company, each regiment has an orderly-room waggon,—which contains the lithographing press, by which all regimental orders are printed and sent to each officer—preventing the necessity of playing hide and seek with the orderly corporal,—the pay-office waggon, four ambulances, one hospital cart, one medicine cart, and the 1st regiment of each division, a band-waggon, but these are horsed only in time of war.

With regard to the Commissariat, it is impossible to say how far it is prepared to stand the test of an external campaign.

Although the deficiency of medical officers is very serious (but much less so than during the Crimean war), the Medical Department of the Russian Army is well administered, or rather, the regulations which govern it are wise and pro-

vident. To provide a due number of surgeons, the Government gives a free education at the medical college at St. Petersburg to such students as engage to serve three years in the Army when called upon. In the field each company is attended by an apothecary provided with proper medications and surgical appliances, besides which the officers' servants and unarmed men are formed into a body, working in action by companies, taught and instructed in the leading principles of military surgery, and drilled periodically in the most approved methods of removing the wounded from the field, and affording them temporary relief. Moreover, in many regiments, the senior surgeon gives periodical lectures to the officers and men on the first steps to be taken when wounded if skilled assistance be not at hand—a system, the utility of which it is not for me to enlarge upon—and it is in contemplation to provide each man with a roll of lint. The present sanitary condition of the Russian Army is considered to be in all respects satisfactory, although consumption and rheumatism brought on by the poor lodging-accommodation of the troops, are decidedly on the increase. All slight cases are treated in the regimental hospitals, whereas specific and serious diseases are sent to the divisional hospitals.

Here I take the liberty of giving expression to a passing idea of my own, which found some favour with those to whom I mentioned it abroad, but regarding the utility or practicability of which, I can give no opinion. It being the unanimous opinion of those who have been through the late wars that the brassard on the arms of the Army Hospital Corps and surgeons, the red cross on ambulances, and the

flag of the Geneva Convention, are not sufficiently conspicuous to protect the trains of wounded and those engaged in succouring them, from fire, in the mist and confusion of combat, and it being highly desirable in the merest interests of humanity to prevent such destruction as far as possible, that an international convention be proposed to clothe all surgeons, hospital assistants, apothecaries, bearers of the wounded, and drivers of ambulances in a tunic of white or other conspicuous colour, entirely peculiar to them, with trousers of a colour peculiar to each nation, to prevent persons in this, so to say, neutral garb getting through the outposts and obtaining information of the movements and intentions of the enemy; that all ambulances be painted white, and horsed solely with white or grey horses, which must consequently be excluded from the other branches of the Service, and used as chargers by surgeons and unarmed men, employed solely on the field to look after the wounded. All fire on persons wearing the uniform agreed upon, or upon waggons thus painted and horsed, to be strictly forbidden.

I am well aware that such a proposition cannot find favour with many, and notably with the gallant Scots' Greys and the Grey Battery, but I venture to submit that such a conspicuous colour is unsuitable for field operations, and the proof of it lies in the exclusion of white or grey horses from the French service—while they were formerly employed, almost exclusively, by the Army Reorganization Committee—on account of the mark they offered for artillery fire during the late war, and their evident unsuitability for vedette duty. In Prussia and Austria but few grey horses are used

in military service, and in Russia the country is comparatively destitute of them.

I now propose briefly to treat on the separate details of each arm of the service, its armament, equipment, and peculiar character, having already endeavoured to set before you the points they share in common.

The Infantry,

as the most important, the most numerous, and the most efficient arm of the service, shall first occupy our attention.

The Russian footmen, ready to spring into action at the signal of the Tsar, are composed of 10 regiments of Guards, each with 3 battalions ; 14 regiments, of 3 battalions of Grenadiers, of which 2 regiments are attached to the Guard ; 4 Caucasian regiments, of 4 battalions of Grenadiers ; 148 regiments, of 3 battalions, of Infantry of the Line ; 12 Caucasian regiments of Infantry of 4 battalions ; 4 battalions of Rifles of the Guard ; 20 battalions of Rifles of the Line ; 4 Caucasian Rifle battalions ; 4 Turkestan Rifle battalions—therefore 188 regiments, with 580 Infantry and 32 Rifle battalions, massed into 3 divisions of Infantry of the Guard ; 4 divisions of Grenadiers ; 40 divisions of Infantry of the Line, each of about 12,000 combatants ; and 8 brigades of Rifles.

Every battalion of Infantry consists of four companies and one rifle company. When the three battalions parade together, the rifle companies, each bearing the number of its battalion, are brought together into one battalion. The

companies are numbered successively throughout the regiment. Thus the first battalion has companies 1 to 4; the second 4 to 8; and the third 8 to 12. The regiment is commanded by a Major-General in the Guards, and by a full Colonel in the Army, and each battalion has a Lieutenant-Colonel at its head. The regimental staff consists of 4 field officers, 1 commanding rifle battalion, a regimental adjutant, a paymaster, quartermaster, musketry instructor, an officer in command of the non-combatant company, a drum-major, a trumpet-major, 1 surgeon-major and 3 assistant-surgeons, 1 or 2 chaplains, and the non-combatant company, in which are clerks, mechanics, train soldiers, and officers' servants.

The battalion staff consists of a battalion adjutant, a battalion drum and trumpet-major, and a trained apothecary.

The strength of a battalion of infantry is regulated by four scales—

(a.) The war strength, with 900 rank and file, of whom 60 are unarmed in reserve.

(b.) The augmented peace establishment, with 680 rank and file, of whom 40 are unarmed in reserve.

(c.) The peace establishment with 500 rank and file, of whom 20 are unarmed in reserve.

(d.) The cadre establishment with 320 rank and file.

According to these four standards, the number of officers and non-commissioned officers is determined. A captain or second captain is in command of a company, with a lieu-

tenant, sub-lieutenant, and ensign. In time of peace one of these officers can always be on leave at a time.

On the war establishment a company consists of 1 junker (a candidate for a commission, qualifying for it in the ranks instead of at the War School), 4 senior sergeants, 12 junior non-commissioned officers, 20 lance corporals, 148 privates, 1 pay-sergeant, 3 drummers, 3 buglers, 1 armourer sergeant, 12 privates in reserve, 1 apothecary and 1 apothecary pupil, and 4 officers' servants; in all, 211 non-commissioned officers and men. The Rifle companies have an additional subaltern and officers' servant, 5 buglers and no drummers.

The Russian infantry is at present armed with the Krinck converted rifle, but the Berdan breechloader will shortly be issued. The rifles of all but the rifle companies, and eight picked shots per company, whose sights are adjusted to 1,200 yards, are sighted only up to 600 yards, to prevent that chance-shooting at impossible ranges in which the French troops during the late war wasted their ammunition. The men carry 90 rounds apiece, 15 in a pouch on each side of the clasp of the waist-belt, and 60 in the haversack, besides which, 40 rounds per man are carried in the company transport waggon, and 60 more with the artillery reserve. Bayonets are always kept fixed, and besides the bayonet, the troops have a short sword so adjusted as not to bump against the leg on the march. The uniform consists of a green tunic, black trousers, and brown overcoat; the field head-dress of a spiked leather helmet, or a small shako with a plume; the belts and straps are white in the Guard, except the Rifle companies, who have black, and in the army all wear black. The knapsack is smallish, but heavy.

Altogether the soldier carries 68lbs., including his three days' provision. The officers and colour-sergeant have a curved sword, and a pistol in a black leather case on the right-hand side of the belt. The regimental colour is carried by the most distinguished non-commissioned officer.

It is improbable that the Russian infantry soldier has any rival on the march. With their trousers tucked into their long boots, the troops step out so fast that if once 100 yards ahead of you, no walking effort will catch them, and thus they can go on day after day, existing on food which would leave our men to starve. Their proficiency, too, in gymnastic exercises is very great. Nor is this confined solely to the infantry; for there is no barrack room throughout the service which is not furnished with a wooden horse and parallel bars, on which the company practise daily throughout the winter under their officers, and in summer, regular gymnastic apparatus is established on every camping ground. The feats they perform, fully accoutred, cavalry soldier as well as infantry, are truly wonderful. At the bayonet exercise, also, their proficiency is of no mean order, for, stimulated by small prizes, they have the most exciting matches with each other; and to teach them to thrust accurately, a straw ball is suspended from the ceiling, and the men compete, under direction, in striving to make it swing straight by a direct centre thrust. They also practise thrusting at a straw figure, behind which the instructor stands parrying the blows.

The movements of the Russian infantry are very loose, though very rapid. For instance, in wheeling upon a pivot the men scramble to their places on the word 'March.'

The drill is supposed to be based upon that practised at the Model Battalion, to which one man is sent annually per battalion for two years.

The order of march is generally in column of sections, though movements in fours are frequently performed. The captain of a company is in front, attended by the bugler and 'jalonneur,' or marker, who has a small flag fixed into the muzzle of his rifle. Each company has a different coloured flag, with the number of the company thereon. In camp it is placed in the ground in front of the tent of the company commander. A subaltern is on the right of each section.

To prevent the men falling into the habit of halting before an enemy by doing so in peace manoeuvres, when friendly foes meet, the men charge through each other, holding their rifles perpendicularly aloft. Many a little accident frequently results from a falling bayonet, but the men never lose their temper, and they enjoy the fun. On one occasion, when visiting the Lithuanian Regiment of the Guard with their commandant, General Baron Korff, his Excellency asked me what companies I should like to see turned out. Being pressed, I said the Rifle companies of the two first battalions. He had the calls sounded, and in two minutes the companies with their officers were falling in on their private parades; in three, they were doubling towards the centre of the enormous square from opposite corners of the barracks; in five, the respective commands 'front and rear turn' brought them into collision. Over went at least twenty on the slippery ice and snow, but in another minute both companies were doubling back by sections to their

parades. In eight minutes from the time the bugle sounded, the men were dismissed, had deposited their arms, and were on their way to the canteen, each to drink the glass of *vodka* given them by the General. There is a regimental canteen, but on a very primitive scale ; for out of the farthing or so per diem that the Russian soldiers clear, there is not much margin for extravagance, nor do they want much, for they do not smoke, and only drink periodically.

Throughout the summer months infantry regiments are under canvas, and then all sorts of manœuvres take place. Even in winter the bugle sometimes sounds at sunrise for a company to turn out, and off it is instantly sent to a distance of 20 or 30 versts ($\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile). At noon another is despatched to intercept its return. The General rides out to witness the *rencontre*, which he criticises in that night's orders.

This last winter the troops at St. Petersburg marched by brigades 80 miles out and 80 in, being but a week absent. They took their provisions with them, and were billeted at night in the villages. Although the thermometer had never risen much above zero, Fahr., the appearance of one brigade before the Emperor, on the day it came in (having done the last stage that morning), was admirable, both as to men and horses. The men were clean, and marched past as freshly as if just out of their beds.

I have already mentioned the company-transport and the company organization for providing for the wounded ; but to a yet greater degree does General Milutin endeavour to perfect the Russian infantry. Ten men per regiment are attached annually to the field artillery for six months, so that

there are always at least 80 men per regiment fit to do duty as artillerymen in case of need, and eight men per company carry intrenching tools between them, and have been instructed in throwing up temporary works. The Russian soldier is very handy; most men can use the hatchet (all wooden buildings in Russia are erected with the hatchet alone, without saw or hammer), cook, and sew. All the clothing is made up and fitted in the companies, even to the spinning of the braid. Every soldier, of whatever arm, has four uniforms, all of the same pattern, though of different dates of issue. The recruit receives a complete suit of uniform, known as No. 1; in the second year of his service this becomes No. 2, and is worn on ordinary occasions, No. 1, the new suit, being reserved for high days and festivals. In the third year the oldest suit is known as No. 3, and does for barrack and rough wear, No. 2 being worn on regimental parades, and No. 1 still being in the place of honour. Again each suit rises a number, No. 4 being reserved only for barrack wear, No. 3 for rough work, No. 2 for the town and regimental parades, and No. 1 for grand-ducal inspections. At the end of the fourth year all that is left of No. 4 becomes the property of the soldier.

You may see, from what I have said above, how independent of the other arms the Russian infantry is; how it contains within itself all it can need; how neither summer suns nor winter snows impair its training; and with what justice does the Tsar pride himself on the efficiency of his foot soldiers.

Cavalry.

The cavalry of the Russian army is composed of—10 regiments of cavalry of the Guard, 18 regiments of dragoons, 14 regiments of lancers, 14 regiments of hussars. Thus, 56 regiments, with 224 combatant squadrons, are massed into—2 divisions of cavalry of the Guard, 7 divisions of cavalry of the line, 1 division of Caucasian dragoons, with a numerical strength of about 32,000 combatants, which, however, can be augmented to almost any extent by the incorporation of the irregular cavalry.

At the head of each regiment of the Guard is a major-general; of the line, a colonel. Two squadrons form a regimental division, or wing, commanded by a lieutenant-colonel.

The regiment of regular Russian cavalry is composed of five squadrons, the first four being combatant, and the fifth, commanded by a captain selected by the election of his compeers, a *depôt* squadron, quartered apart from the regiment in some suitable locality for the supply of horses, charged with the preliminary training of recruits in peace and war, and the purchase and breaking of remounts. Government haras have lately been established in the steppes of Little Russia, where the luxuriant pasturage provides great facilities for the breeding of horses; but at present the cavalry is largely dependent on private dealers, who come and offer their horses to the captain of the reserve squadrons.¹

¹ For further information on Russian horses, see Report

The difficulty of forming a cavalry soldier being so much greater than that of training an infantry man, cavalry regiments are kept so nearly on their war footing that a contingent of about 50 men and horses would bring most of them up to their due complement for the field. This system would, in the event of war, enable the cavalry to be pushed forward to protect the frontier from the very moment of the declaration of hostilities. It will be remembered how great an advantage the Prussians thereby derived on the outbreak of the late campaign.

The Russian squadron is divided into four sections, each commanded by a subaltern, who is responsible to the squadron leader for its due efficiency, as the latter is to the colonel for the squadron.

The squadron numbers 148 mounted non-commissioned officers and men, 44 dismounted non-commissioned officers and men, and 7 officers. The regimental staff is the same as in the infantry, with the addition of a veterinary surgeon.

From 20% to 27% is paid for remounts. The remounts may be purchased at any age between four and twelve, but at the termination of the twelfth year they must be cast. They are not taken on the strength of the regiment until rising six; and it is indeed necessary that they should be in the prime of life during army service, for no comfortable stable, nothing but wooden sheds, protect the horses of the Russian cavalry from the wintry blast. Standing on an average about 15'2, with short thick-set legs, they

furnished to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and published in *The Animal World* of February, 1874.

perform prodigies, in spite of the heavy weight they have to carry. Four feeds of corn, hay at morning and night, and water four times per diem, *ad libitum*, keep them in excellent condition; and being admirably groomed, always bedded down with straw, without rack chain or other head-gear besides the halter, with the horse accoutrements hanging at the end of the stall, and the horse's name, age at which purchased, when, and by whom, and the name of the rider, engraved on a bright tin plate over each stall, a visit to a cavalry stable is a most agreeable sight, for the whole of the horses of the squadron are together.

It cannot, however, be denied that influenza, which in its aggravated form turns to typhus, is occasionally epidemic in the winter; but sore backs are totally, I say totally, unknown, and why is this? The saddle, though cumbrous and heavy, never hurts the horse. Four separate folds of soft felt, each a quarter of an inch thick, support a wooden frame previously fitted to the horse's bare back; on the wooden frame is strapped the horse rug, and the saddle is complete. The folds of felt being interchangeable, when one is wet or hardened by dried perspiration, it is turned round or placed on the top of the other, so that a perfectly clean soft material is always next the horse's skin. It is like re-stuffing a saddle every day. Girth-galls are, too, quite unknown, for one 'inch' strap is sufficient to secure the wooden frame and the folds underneath, and one over the blanket and saddle makes the whole perfectly firm. No martingales or cruppers are used, and the horses' tails are allowed almost to touch the ground, to enable them to brush away the flies which torment them in the summer.

An improvement is shortly promised in the bridles, but at present they are clumsy and heavy. The men always ride on the curb, except in the manège, when the simple bidoon is frequently used.

From the horses we must now pass to the men they have to carry. Of considerable stature, they have not been selected as light weights, nor are their accoutrements designed to ease the horse's back; and it is somewhat astonishing to find a hussar mounted and equipped with his saddle, appointments, forage, and provision for three days, weighing over 25 stone (360 lbs.), when we are told that speed is nowadays the first qualification for cavalry.

In point of armament the Russian cavalry is somewhat behind the age, although, as in the other branches of the service, speedy reform is promised. A curved sabre, a pistol issued in 1839,¹ which no one would dare fire, and a lance for the front rank men of all regiments (hussars and cuirassiers included—even in lancer regiments the front rank only of each squadron is provided with lances)—complete the weapons possessed by the Russian horsemen. A Berdan carbine and a revolver for each man are, however, spoken of.

In personal equipment the Russian cavalry soldier differs but little from other Continental troops, boots and pantaloons being now almost universal.

¹ In this particular a vast improvement has now taken place. Principally owing to the untiring efforts of the Russian military agent in America, he has succeeded in finding a cavalry pistol of unprecedented power, which will shortly be issued.

As to drill I am incompetent to speak, besides that the cavalry move in threes, and that the riding-school drill is exactly the same as our own; but manœuvres, squadron against squadron, division against division, and regiment against regiment, besides much practice in outpost and vedette duty, are carried on throughout the summer months. As to smartness, I saw a squadron of lancers, with every man in full marching order, every horse saddled and bridled, ready in six and a half minutes from the time the commanding officer entered the stable quite unexpectedly, found the men lounging about, and gave the alarm.

The men ride well as a rule, but the Grand Duke Nicholas, Inspector-General of Cavalry, is constantly endeavouring to improve the equestrian talent of the officers. At the Grand Ducal inspections, every officer, non-commissioned officer and man, passes singly before His Imperial Highness, and there are but few defects even in individuals that are not discovered.

I cannot omit to mention one point about the Russian cavalry, which is peculiar to them, and which might avail them much in the field. I mean the dragoons, who are simply mounted infantry.¹ When it is desirable for them to act on foot, one man in three is left to hold two horses, and then, unencumbered by spurs or dangling swords, but armed with rifles, they perform infantry work with the greatest efficiency. The command of the horse detachment is entrusted to the senior subaltern, who has orders to keep as far as possible under cover, yet to keep near the dragoons acting on foot, in order that the word 'to

¹ This is a most important matter, and is being seriously considered in the German army.

horse' may be immediately put into execution, to charge disheartened infantry, to meet cavalry face to face, or to retire swiftly before superior numbers.

Artillery.

The artillery is the arm of the service on which many Russian officers specially pride themselves. Were I an artilleryman I might possibly be able to say why with greater exactitude; however, I will let you judge for yourselves.

The Russian artillery consists of—3 brigades of field artillery of the Guard, 4 brigades of grenadier field artillery, 43 brigades of army field artillery, 1 brigade of horse artillery of the Guard, 7 brigades of army horse artillery; or, 48 rifled 9-pounder batteries, 105 rifled 4-pounder batteries, 2 3-pounder mountain batteries, 50 batteries of mitrailleuses, 18 rifled 4-pounder batteries for horse artillery, *i.e.*, 1,400 cannon and 400 mitrailleuses.¹

Each field brigade of artillery is composed of two 4-pounder and one 9-pounder battery of eight guns each, in all twenty-four guns, and is attached to a division of infantry, thus giving two guns per 1,000 men; a number deemed very insufficient for a European campaign. It is therefore in contemplation to add another battery to each brigade, but whether this battery shall be of mitrailleuses is not yet decided. A brigade of horse artillery is attached to each division of cavalry in the field.

¹ The numbers here given cannot be guaranteed, so enormously is Russia increasing the artillery both as to men and guns,

As in the battalion of infantry, there are various scales for the strength of a battery, viz. :—

(a) The war establishment, when all the guns and ammunition carts are horsed, and the complement of men for five sub-divisions, of which the fifth is held in reserve, is complete.

(b) The augmented peace establishment, when all the guns, but only eight ammunition carts per battery are horsed, and there are but sufficient men for four sub-divisions.

(c) The peace establishment, when but four guns and two ammunition carts (or four in the Guard) per battery are horsed. The four sub-divisions are kept up, but consist of fewer men.

The strength of a 4-pounder field battery on the war establishment is—6 officers, 255 non-commissioned officers and men, 160 horses, 16 ammunition carts, two to each gun; 2 baggage waggons, 4 waggons, artillery park, including a field forge; 1 ambulance; the 9-pounder battery has an addition of 61 men, 54 horses, 8 ammunition carts, and 1 park waggon; the horse artillery 4-pounder battery has—7 officers, 330 men, 324 horses; 16 ammunition carts, 2 baggage, 4 park, 1 ambulance, and 1 spare waggon.

Every battery has eight guns, and is divided into two divisions and four sub-divisions; and although the guns are nominally 9- and 4-pounders, they throw a considerably heavier projectile than guns of the same nominal calibre in other services. But still the Russians possess no field-piece capable of coping with our new 16-pounder. The Russian cannon are bronze breech-loaders.¹ Although they in no

¹ There are some steel field artillery guns in store, but they

way deny the superiority of steel for gun metal, they retain bronze, as they are able to manufacture and repair the guns made of it in their own arsenals, whereas they would be almost entirely dependent on Krupp's factory in Prussia if they adopted steel. I believe, however, that one factory of steel guns for heavy ordnance has been established.

Their retention, too, of the breech-loading system for field artillery is explained by the use of bronze guns, even if the oft-quoted expression that as *Prussia* has breech-loading cannon, therefore that system must be the best, did not offer sufficient reason. The irregularities of the bore, when the bronze gun becomes heated, put serious difficulties in the way of muzzle-loading, added to the increase of windage. The bronze gun is but ill to be depended upon after from one to two hundred rounds, when it usually has to be returned to the arsenal to be re-cast.

I spoke just now of ammunition-carts. I said 'carts' advisedly, instead of waggons, for the ammunition of the Russian artillery is carried in two-wheel carts, drawn by three horses abreast, the driver riding the near horse—a system peculiar to Russia. So many disadvantages attend these caissons that I can but think that they must more than counterbalance the advantages, if any indeed exist besides the smaller space they occupy on the line of march. A wheel coming off, or the centre horse, which is in the shafts, falling, and the disaster must be complete; and not least of all, the driver must be a man of extraordinary

will only be issued in the event of war. Their number is not publicly known, but it is believed to be about 400.

muscle if he can control three horses, and two in one hand, with plain bidoon bits. The result frequently is that when the battery is brought suddenly into action, the three horses of the caisson are seen galloping beyond control in a contrary direction, with their precious load behind them. The body of the ammunition cart consists of a box, about 4 feet by 3, and 2 deep, divided into compartments, each holding, in the case of the 9-pounders, 34 rounds, and, as three belong to each gun, and 18 rounds (16 common shells, and 2 mitraille) are in the gun-limber, 120 rounds are available, or 130 in the case of the 4-pounder field or horse artillery gun.

As the lid of the caisson can only be opened as a whole, and it is necessary to use some exertion to open it, the delay must be serious in getting the ammunition out, if it be opened each time; yet, if left open, the remaining rounds would get wet in bad weather. In the field, a spade, pick, and six fascines are carried behind each caisson, to throw up a hasty revetment, or make a wide ditch passable.

With the artillery park or reserve are further conveyed—

180 rounds for each 9-pounder.			
170	„	„	4 „
60	„	„	Infantry rifle.
20	„	„	Dragoon „
10	„	„	pistol.

These are so packed that the supply for a regiment, battery, or squadron can be instantly taken out and sent to the front.

As regards manœuvring, I may say that I saw a battery of Horse Artillery drilling admirably on ground so slippery that a man could hardly keep his legs.

The harness of the artillery is not of the finest workmanship. The collars and pads are heavy and clumsy, and the rope traces so inconveniently long, that when a gun is suddenly halted, or is going down hill, they very frequently trail upon the ground and get entangled in the horses' feet. A complete set of new harness for the whole battery is always kept in store to be taken into wear when ordered on service.

I must now devote a few words to the mitrailleuses, of which there are 400 (200 more are ordered) in 50 batteries of eight pieces in the Russian service. The system is the Gatling 10-barrel, somewhat improved in the breech-mechanism by General Gorloff's (the Russian military agent in London) introduction of a screw, worked by a handle, which slowly moves the breech about six inches each way when firing. The muzzle, of course, moves in the contrary direction, and thus the lateral range is considerably extended, and, it is asserted, is capable of covering the front of a company of infantry.

The Russian mitrailleuses were ordered in a panic after the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war; and so great was the enthusiasm when they arrived at St. Petersburg, that processions of welcome were organized by ecstatic ladies. Yet, now that calmer moments have succeeded to the startling events of that year, the suitability of mitrailleuses for the field is being seriously considered. The younger school of officers support them loudly, but the older men hesitate in giving a decided opinion; yet most of them think that the *morale* of an army would be greatly impaired if, unprovided with them, it found itself placed in a situation

eminently adapted for their employment. One of the most difficult questions is—how shall the mitrailleuses be employed? Regimentally; a battery attached to each brigade of artillery; or massed in the artillery reserve to be employed in action at the discretion of the commander of the artillery? However, the proposition of allotting two or three pieces to each regiment of infantry has been already negatived, on account of the immense danger they would incur of being captured by a mere handful of horsemen.

The eight pieces of a mitrailleuse battery are each provided with 6,290 cartridges in 262 cases, carried in one ammunition cart. The mitrailleuse cartridge and the cartridge of the new Berdan rifle are interchangeable; a most useful provision in case the supply of either one or the other should run short.

Engineers, Irregular Troops, and Conclusion.

The engineers of the Russian service are still under the leadership of the man whose skill and bravery are as much honoured and respected in foreign countries as in his own—Totleben. Under his direction, old fortresses have been modernised, new fortresses have been built, strong works erected to prevent the new railways from being suddenly seized by a foreign foe; but despite the Polish quadrilateral, the guns of Kieff and Nicolaieff, the Russian engineers, aided by the swarms of infantry soldiers and civilians who are employed to help them, have not arrived at the time to rest from their labours.

There are 11 field Engineer battalions, each of four com-

panies, with 5 officers, 259 non-commissioned officers and men, 2 field, 2 siege, and 6 field telegraph parks. The battalion on the war strength numbers 900 rank and file, and on the peace establishment 600, of both of which half are sappers and the other half miners.

The Pontoon Train is organised in half battalions, of two companies each. Each half battalion has 26 pontoons and 240 men, of whom half are drivers and the other half pontoniers. On the peace establishment but 60 drivers are retained. In the Russian service there are 312 pontoons.

The Irregular troops form the only branch of the Russian service which we have not yet considered. They consist of infantry, cavalry, and horse-artillery, but the majority belong to one of the two mounted arms—Cossacks of the Don, those tall powerful men on small, lean, hardy ponies, which they guide with the thinnest of snaffle-bits and single reins, armed with long lance without a pennon, short sword, pistol stuck in the girdle, and rifle in leathern case slung behind, who, creeping silently yet swiftly on to an enemy, are ubiquitous in the field—their ponies' heads almost sniffing the ground—and have become the terror of many a foe of Holy Russia. Their dress is most picturesque. They use no spurs (except in the escort of the Emperor), but have a small lash whip slung on their wrists. They ride admirably, yet with stirrups so short that in winter, when riding in overcoats, and nothing but the calf of the leg is seen, one wonders where they have managed to stow the thigh. Members of a manly race, all of whom are soldiers, trained to arms, and accustomed to horses from their earliest infancy,

always left to shift for themselves, never nurtured in luxury or comfort, these Cossacks of the Don are invaluable troops for escort, police, outpost, foraging, and scouring duty ; yet their deficiency in education would probably prevent their performing European cavalry service with the same intelligence as the Prussians did in the late campaign. Their nominal number is 65,000, with 232 guns, yet this might be increased to almost any extent in case of need, for not a man in those provinces but is ready with horse and arms instantly to march to death for his Tsar. They are organised in regiments (polks) of six 'hundreds' (sotnias), of which but a few are quartered in time of peace for escort duty in the principal Government towns. These are relieved every three years. During the Crimean war 84 regiments were raised.

But now, having already trespassed too long on your indulgence, I will add but a few words more. I say a few words more, for surely any lecture or paper on 'the Russian Army' would be incomplete without a brief reference to those rumours that Russia is about to seek to disturb the peace of Europe, which are constantly taking possession of troubled and imaginative minds. It is not uncommon to be assured by people who expect a storm to gather from every cloud not bigger than even the *little* finger of a man's hand, that the Imperial houses of Romanoff and Hohenzollern are about to league together to wipe the Hapsburgs from the face of the earth, or that the inhabitants of Vienna and Petersburg will shortly be striving to read the public telegrams from the seat of war, or that the Muscovite hosts are making ready to punish the Teuton armies for their victories

on the plains of France, or that each day detracts from the safety of our Indian Empire through Russian aggression. But do these alarmists study the situation? Do they not see that the armies of the Tsar, although numerous, are far from being ready to take the field? that, deficient of the complement of officers, in the midst of re-arming, and inaugurating a new military organisation, with yet imperfect and ill-secured communications, with an empire already too large, and the frontier line which divides it on the west from mighty and intolerant neighbours but ill defended, with an infantile commerce, promising though it be, utterly unable to stand the rude shock of war, the Cabinet of the Emperor Alexander will do all it can for some time to come to avoid any issue at arms, and will rather entertain measures of internal reform than of territorial aggrandizement, even though it be to secure what is essential to the proper development of Russian commerce, the undisturbed exit of the Black Sea, by establishing Russian dominion at Constantinople, the naturally ruling idea of every loyal subject of the Tsar?

I will now conclude, apologising for the length of time I have kept you, and with the hearty expression of my thanks for the honour you have done me in coming here this day, and for the attention with which you have been pleased to listen to me. To the best of my belief, I have told you plain unvarnished facts. If there be aught in the Russian service worthy of introduction into our incomparably administered Army, you, Sir William Codrington and Gentlemen, are the best judges. I trust, however, that I have succeeded in showing you what a noble army Russia possesses,

but that in improving and reorganising it, she is only acting up to that first article of the political faith of most great Powers, including ourselves, who, however, occasionally doubt its truth, and place the negation before the second verb—‘*Si vis pacem para bellum.*’

THE NEW MILITARY LAW FOR THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.¹

Military Liability.

“Universal conscription is introduced, the former general exemption of the upper classes as well as the right to engage a substitute being abolished.

“After the attainment of his 15th year no Russian subject is permitted to emigrate before acquitting himself of his military liability.

“Upon the attainment of the 20th year all Russian subjects become liable to serve in the army. A certain number not determined beforehand and variable at pleasure will be freed from the obligation every year. By way of selecting those who are to be benefited by this provision the young men who have attained their 20th year will draw lots. The drawing of lots and the enrolment of recruits will

¹ But recently promulgated. Vide *Times*, January 26, 1874

be held annually in European Russia between the 13th and 27th of December, and in Asiatic Russia between October 27 and January 12.

“Certain individuals and classes will be entirely exempt from the obligation to serve in the army:—1. All those below the regulation height of 5 feet 1 inch.—2. All those declared physically incapacitated by the recruiting authorities. Persons in this category will, in the first place, be remanded for a year. If upon the expiration of this period they are again pronounced incapacitated, they may be either freed for ever or be placed in the ranks on trial. (The latter provision is evidently intended to prevent collusion between the military surgeons and recruits, but the passage is somewhat darkly worded, and seems to admit of various interpretations.)—3. An only son will be entirely exempt, as also a son who, though he may have brothers, is the only member of his family old enough and strong enough to maintain a poor and disabled father or widowed mother. The like privilege will extend to the only adult brother of poor infant orphans, and to the only adult grandson of indigent grandparents, with no able-bodied son to maintain them.—4. All Christian clergymen and church choristers, but the latter only if they have been educated in ecclesiastical schools. Should the choristers leave the service of the Church at any time prior to six years after their exemption from military service, they will be liable to serve till their 36th year.—5. All doctors of medicine, veterinary surgeons, and chemists who have passed their examinations.—6. The pensioners of the Academy of Arts sent to study abroad.—7. All teachers in public schools. If a teacher throws up his office before six years after the

date at which he would have entered the reserve, if he had actually served, he will become liable.

Temporary Adjournment of Military Liability.

“Military service may be put off in the case of certain classes of the population, viz.,

“For two years to all landed proprietors ; to all merchants and tradesmen, excepting retailers of spirituous liquors ; to all artisans and millhands.

“For four years to all pupils of grammar and mercantile schools (equivalent to the Gymnasia and Real Schools of Germany, attended by the children of the upper classes) ; to all pupils of teachers’ seminaries, schools of art, and schools of navigation ; to all pupils of Russo-Orthodox, Armeno-Gregorian, and Roman Catholic Clerical Seminaries ; and to all pupils of all educational establishments of the like rank.

“For five years to those pupils of the St. Petersburg and Moscow Schools of Art who, before the completion of their 27th year, have received a prize medal or passed an examination.

“For seven years to the pupils of the Universities, academies, or other learned institutions of the like rank ; to those who after leaving the University are, with the consent of the Government, engaged in qualifying themselves for the higher grades of the teacher’s career ; to those pupils of the Schools of Art who, before the completion of their 22nd year, have been rewarded by a special certificate.

“For eight years to the pupils of the Russo-Orthodox

and Roman Catholic Clerical Academies, the nurseries of the higher clergy; to those who, after leaving the University, are, with the consent of the Government, engaged in qualifying themselves for University professors; to those pupils of the Moscow and St. Petersburg Schools of Art who, before the completion of their 22nd year, have been rewarded by the silver medal.

“All those included in the above list will be able, two months before they are called upon to draw lots, to declare that they wish to serve as volunteers upon the expiration of the authorised delay.

“If the pupils of the Russo-Orthodox or Roman Catholic clerical academies have just completed their studies when called upon to draw lots, another year will be allowed them for ordination. The moment they are ordained they are entirely free.

Service of the Ordinary Rank and File.

“The military service of the ordinary rank and file will extend over 15 years, six years of which are to be spent in the army and nine years in the reserve. The men told off for the corps stationed in Turkestan and the remote regions of Eastern Asia will serve seven years in the army and three years in the reserve; but whether serving in European or Asiatic Russia, a man may be added to the reserve before his time is over, or sent home on a furlough not exceeding a year, according to the discretion of the military authorities.

“During his nine years' service in the reserve a man is placed under the civil law, and may pursue any calling

or occupation. He is liable, however, to be called out twice for drill during these nine years, each time for six weeks. If belonging to the Civil Service, he is freed from his ordinary duties during the period of drill, and resumes his previous functions on his return.

"The men in the Reserve will be called out for the augmentation of the army whenever political necessity requires.

"While out for either drill or war, their families will be maintained by the parishes and provinces to which they belong, the Crown undertaking to assist the parishes and provinces in case of need.

"In time of war the period of military service, in the army as well as the reserve, will be solely regulated by the requirements of the country.

Reduction of the Time of Service.

"This is a reward held out to superior education.

"Whosoever passes the standard examinations at a college or other learned establishment of the like rank, or before a special commission demanding equal proficiency, will serve only six months in the ranks and $14\frac{1}{2}$ years in the reserve.

"Whosoever passes the standard examination at a gymnasium, real school, or other educational establishment of a superior order, or before a special commission demanding equal proficiency, will serve 18 months in the ranks and $13\frac{1}{2}$ years in the reserve.

"Whosoever passes the standard examination at a middle-class school, or before a special commission demanding equal

proficiency, will serve three years in the ranks and 12 years in the reserve.

“Whosoever attends an elementary school, and can read, write, and cipher, will have his service in the army shortened by two years, being therefore only obliged to pass four years in the ranks. His time in the reserve will be proportionately increased to eleven years. The men of this category serving in Turkestan and Eastern Asia will remain six years in the ranks and four years in the reserve. Men of non-Russian descent (Poles, Fins, &c.) will be allowed this reduction only if they can read, write, and understand Russian.

Volunteer Service.

“A further reduction of the time of service will be allowed to those young men of superior culture who intend to qualify themselves for officers of reserve. They may enter the army at any time after the completion of their 17th year, and will be styled ‘volunteers.’

“To become a volunteer a young man must pass the standard examination, either at a university or a gymnasium, real school, school of art, clerical academy, or seminary.

“He will serve only three months in the army, becoming a non-commissioned officer after two, an officer after three, and remaining nine years in the reserve.

“If he has been through a gymnasium, or any of the other superior educational establishments above-mentioned, or passed an examination before a special commission demanding the like proficiency, he will serve in the army six months, becoming a non-commissioned officer after four,

an officer after six months, and remaining nine years in the reserve.

“If young men, wishing to qualify for reserve officers, have not come up to any of the above requirements, they may pass an examination of an inferior kind before a special commission appointed for this purpose. Young men thus examined serve two years in the army, will be promoted non-commissioned officers after one year, and to be officers after three. They will remain nine years in the reserve. Persons of this category will lose their rank as officers unless remaining three years in active service after their appointment.

“In the Guards and the cavalry, volunteers will serve at their own expense ; in the infantry of the line, artillery, &c., they are left to choose whether they will serve at their own expense or accept the ordinary regulation pay and allowances. Those serving at their own expense may live in private lodgings so long as they behave well.

“Volunteers will enjoy special privileges and have a distinctive badge on their uniform, even in the first probationary period of their service, while acting as rank and file.

“Volunteers may be granted furloughs not exceeding four months ; but the time of furlough will not count, and delay promotion.

“Military Cadets and Imperial Pages will serve as first-class volunteers.

General Levy.

“All able-bodied men freed from active service, by lot, up to their 40th year will be included in the General Levy.

During the continuance of peace the General Levy will never be called out for muster or drill, and, in fact, will be but a list of names to be turned to account in case of need.

“In war, the General Levy, or a portion of the General Levy, may be embodied at discretion. It will then be divided into two classes, the first comprising those added to the body within the last four years, and the second containing the rest. The first class may be drafted into the army, the second class will be separately organized under reserve officers.

“While a man is doing duty in the General Levy, his family must be maintained by his parish. If he falls, the State will take care of it.”

The Navy.

“In certain specified districts, young men on attaining their twentieth year will be drafted into the Navy, not the Army. Government, however, reserves the right to place any number of them in the Army. In addition to these, men belonging to the following categories will be enrolled in the Navy, not in the Army:—1. All sailors, steamship engineers, and stokers who have been at sea at least one navigating period, about six months, immediately previous to the conscription. 2. Workmen in steam-engine factories who have been there employed at least a year. 3. Ship-carpenters, caulkers, and boiler-makers. 4. Professional sailors who join the Navy as a profession.

“The time of service in the Navy will be ten years, seven of which will be passed in active service and three in

the Reserve. Excepting the pupils of the schools of navigation, young men from the naval recruiting districts who have attended superior or middle-class schools will be drafted into the Navy only if preferring that service to the Army. In this case they will remain three years in active service, and seven years in the Reserve. Of other young men drafted into the Navy, those who have passed their examinations as masters or boatswains will remain only two years in active service and eight in the Reserve, while those who have qualified themselves as boatswains for the coasting service remain three years on active duty and seven years in the Reserve.

“The Naval Service, too, has its exemptions. Active service is entirely remitted, and only a ten years’ service in the reserve exacted in the case of masters, boatswains, engineers, and pilots serving on board Russian vessels. Sailors who have been at sea for two navigating periods, and engineers, if engaged on board Russian vessels, need remain only two years in active service, but they will belong to the reserve for ten years more. Sailors on coasting service and stokers will serve one year in the Imperial navy and eleven years in the reserve. All sailors, engineers, and stokers engaged on board Russian vessels may, moreover, demand to have their time of service put off till after the completion of their 25th year. The time they pass in the Russian merchant fleet between their 20th year and their entering the Navy will be deducted from the time they are obliged to pass in the Reserve, one month in the merchant fleet counting as two in the Reserve.”

Pensioners.

“Men invalided in the army or navy will be accorded by the Crown a pension of from 3 to 6 roubles a month, or be placed in public hospitals. The families of the dead and missing will be assisted under special regulations to be shortly issued.”

MAY, 1874.

A CLASSIFIED CATALOGUE OF HENRY S. KING & CO.'S PUBLICATIONS.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY	1	BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG, &c.	16
VOYAGES AND TRAVEL	4	WORKS OF MR. TENNYSON	19
SCIENCE	6	POETRY	20
ESSAYS, LECTURES, AND COLLECTED		FICTION	22
PAPERS	10	CORNHILL LIBRARY OF FICTION	25
MILITARY WORKS	11	THEOLOGICAL	26
INDIA AND THE EAST	14	MISCELLANEOUS	31

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY AND OTHER MEMORIALS OF MRS. GILBERT, FORMERLY ANN TAYLOR. By *Josiah Gilbert*, Author of "The Titian and Cadore Country," &c. In 2 vols. Post 8vo. With Steel Portraits, and several Wood Engravings. [*Preparing.*]

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF DR. A. B. GRANVILLE, M.D., F.R.S., &c. Edited, with a brief account of his concluding years, by his youngest Daughter. 2 vols. Demy 8vo. With a Portrait. [*Preparing.*]

SAMUEL LOVER, THE LIFE AND UNPUBLISHED WORKS OF. By *Bayle Bernard*. In 2 vols. Post 8vo. With a Steel Portrait. [*Preparing.*]

A MEMOIR OF THE REV. DR. ROWLAND WILLIAMS, with selections from his Note-books and Correspondence. Edited by *Mrs. Rowland Williams*. With a Photographic Portrait. In 2 vols. Large post 8vo. [*Shortly.*]

POLITICAL WOMEN. By *Sutherland Menzies*. 2 vols. Post 8vo. Price 24s.

"Has all the information of history, with all the interest that attaches to biography."
—*Scotsman*.

"A graceful contribution to the lighter record of history."—*English Churchman*.

65, Cornhill; & 12, Paternoster Row, London.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY—continued.

SARA COLERIDGE, MEMOIR AND LETTERS OF. Edited by her Daughter. 2 vols. Crown 8vo. With 2 Portraits. Price 24s. Third Edition, Revised and Corrected. With Index.

"Sara Coleridge, as she is revealed, or rather reveals herself, in the correspondence, makes a brilliant addition to a brilliant family reputation."—*Saturday Review*.

"These charming volumes are attractive as a memorial of a most amiable woman of high intellectual mark."—*Athenæum*.

"We have read these two volumes with genuine gratification."—*Hour*.

THE LATE REV. F. W. ROBERTSON, M.A., LIFE AND LETTERS OF. Edited by Stopford Brooke, M.A., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.

I. In 2 vols., uniform with the Sermons. Price 7s. 6d.

II. Library Edition, in demy 8vo, with Two Steel Portraits. Price 12s.

III. A Popular Edition, in 1 vol. Price 6s.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, A MEMOIR OF, with Stories now first published in this country. By H. A. Page. Large post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

"Seldom has it been our lot to meet with a more appreciative delineation of character than this Memoir of Hawthorne."—*Morning Post*.

"Exhibits a discriminating enthusiasm for one of the most fascinating of novelists."—*Saturday Review*.

LEONORA CHRISTINA, MEMOIRS OF, Daughter of Christian IV. of Denmark: Written during her Imprisonment in the Blue Tower of the Royal Palace at Copenhagen, 1663—1685. Translated by F. E. Bunnett. With an Autotype Portrait of the Princess. Medium 8vo. 12s. 6d.

"A valuable addition to history."—*Daily News*.

"A valuable addition to the tragic romance of history."—*Spectator*.

LIVES OF ENGLISH POPULAR LEADERS. No. 1.—STEPHEN LANGTON. By C. Edmund Maurice. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

CABINET PORTRAITS. BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF STATESMEN OF THE DAY. By T. Wemyss Reid. 1 vol. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

"We have never met with a work which we can more unreservedly praise. The sketches are absolutely impartial."—*Athenæum*.

"We can heartily commend this work."—*Standard*.

"Drawn with a master hand."—*Yorkshire Post*.

THE CHURCH AND THE EMPIRES: Historical Periods. By the late Henry W. Wilberforce. Preceded by a Memoir of the Author by the Rev. John Henry Newman, D.D. 1 vol. Post 8vo. With a Portrait. Price 10s. 6d.

HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH REVOLUTION OF 1688. By C. D. Yonge, Regius Professor, Queen's Coll., Belfast. 1 vol. Crown 8vo. Price 6s.

ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE. Correspondence and Conversations with NASSAU W. SENIOR, from 1833 to 1859. Edited by Mrs. M. C. M. Simpson. In 2 vols. Large post 8vo. 21s.

"A book replete with knowledge and thought."—*Quarterly Review*.

"An extremely interesting book."—*Saturday Review*.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY—*continued.*

JOURNALS KEPT IN FRANCE AND ITALY. From 1848 to 1852. With a Sketch of the Revolution of 1848. By the late **Nassau William Senior**. Edited by his Daughter, **M. C. M. Simpson**. In 2 vols. Post 8vo. 24s.

"The book has a genuine historical value."—*Saturday Review*.

"No better, more honest, and more read-

able view of the state of political society during the existence of the second Republic could well be looked for."—*Examiner*.

PERSIA; ANCIENT AND MODERN. By **John Piggot, F.S.A.** Post 8vo. Price 10s. 6d.

THE HISTORY OF JAPAN. From the Earliest Period to the Present Time. By **Francis Ottiwell Adams, H.B.M.'s Secretary of Embassy at Berlin**, formerly H.B.M.'s Chargé d'Affaires, and Secretary of Legation at Yedo. Demy 8vo. With Map and Plans. Price 21s.

THE NORMAN PEOPLE, AND THEIR EXISTING DESCENDANTS IN THE BRITISH DOMINIONS AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. One handsome vol. 8vo. Price 21s.

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA. A Critical Examination, down to the present time, of the Geography and History of Central Asia. By **Baron F. von Hellwald**. Translated by **Lieut.-Col. Theodore Wirgman, LL.B.** In 1 vol. Large post 8vo, with Map. Price 12s.

BOKHARA: ITS HISTORY AND CONQUEST. By **Professor Arminius Vambéry**, of the University of Pesth, Author of "Travels in Central Asia," &c. Demy 8vo. Price 18s.

"We conclude with a cordial recommendation of this valuable book."—*Saturday Review*.

"Almost every page abounds with composition of peculiar merit."—*Morning Post*.

THE RELIGIOUS HISTORY OF IRELAND: PRIMITIVE, PAPAL, AND PROTESTANT; including the Evangelical Missions, Catholic Agitations, and Church Progress of the last half Century. By **James Godkin**, Author of "Ireland: her Churches," &c. 1 vol. 8vo. Price 12s.

"These latter chapters on the statistics of the various religious denominations will be welcomed."—*Evening Standard*.

"Mr. Godkin writes with evident honesty,

and the topic on which he writes is one about which an honest book is greatly wanted."—*Examiner*.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NATIONAL DEFENCE. From the 30th June to the 31st October, 1870. The Plain Statement of a Member. By **Mons. Jules Favre**. 1 vol. Demy 8vo. 10s. 6d.

"Of all the contributions to the history of the late war, we have found none more fascinating and, perhaps, none more valuable than the 'apology,' by M.

Jules Favre, for the unsuccessful Government of the National Defence."—*Times*.

"A work of the highest interest. The book is most valuable."—*Athenæum*.

ECHOES OF A FAMOUS YEAR. By **Harriet Parr**, Author of "The Life of Jeanne d'Arc," "In the Silver Age," &c. Crown 8vo. 8s. 6d.

"Miss Parr has the great gift of charming simplicity of style; and if children are not interested in her book, many of their

seniors will be."—*British Quarterly Review*.

 VOYAGES AND TRAVEL.

SOME TIME IN IRELAND; A Recollection. 1 vol. Crown 8vo.

WAYSIDE NOTES IN SCANDINAVIA. Being Notes of Travel in the North of Europe. By **Mark Antony Lower, M.A.** 1 vol. Crown 8vo. *[Preparing.]*

ON THE ROAD TO KHIVA. By **David Ker**, late Khivan Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*. Illustrated with Photographs of the Country and its Inhabitants, and a copy of the Official Map in use during the Campaign, from the Survey of CAPTAIN LEUSILIN. 1 vol. Post 8vo. 12s. *[Preparing.]*

VIZCAYA; or, Life in the land of the Carlists at the outbreak of the Insurrection, with some account of the Iron Mines and other characteristics of the country. With a Map and 8 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. *[Just ready.]*

ROUGH NOTES OF A VISIT TO BELGIUM, SEDAN, AND PARIS, in September, 1870-71. By **John Ashton.** Crown 8vo, bevelled boards. Price 3s. 6d.

"The author does not attempt to deal with military subjects, but writes sensibly of what he saw in 1870-71."—*John Bull.*

"Possesses a certain freshness from the

straightforward simplicity with which it is written."—*Graphic.*

"An interesting work by a highly intelligent observer."—*Standard.*

THE ALPS OF ARABIA; or, Travels through Egypt, Sinai, Arabia, and the Holy Land. By **William Charles Maughan.** 1 vol. Demy 8vo, with Map. Price 12s.

"Deeply interesting and valuable."—*Edinburgh Review.*

"He writes freshly and with competent knowledge."—*Standard.*

"Very readable and instructive. . . . A work far above the average of such publications."—*John Bull.*

THE MISHMEE HILLS: an Account of a Journey made in an Attempt to Penetrate Thibet from Assam, to open New Routes for Commerce. By **T. T. Cooper**, Author of "The Travels of a Pioneer of Commerce." Demy 8vo. With Four Illustrations and Map. Price 10s. 6d.

"The volume, which will be of great use in India and among Indian merchants here, contains a good deal of matter that

will interest ordinary readers. It is especially rich in sporting incidents."—*Standard.*

GOODMAN'S CUBA, THE PEARL OF THE ANTILLES. By **Walter Goodman.** Crown 8vo. Price 7s. 6d.

"A series of vivid and miscellaneous sketches. We can recommend this whole volume as very amusing reading."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

"The whole book deserves the heartiest commendation. . . . Sparkling and amusing from beginning to end."—*Spectator.*

FIELD AND FOREST RAMBLES OF A NATURALIST IN NEW BRUNSWICK. With Notes and Observations on the Natural History of Eastern Canada. By **A. Leith Adams, M.A.** In 8vo, cloth. Illustrated. Price 14s.

"Both sportsmen and naturalists will find this work replete with anecdote and carefully-recorded observation, which will entertain them."—*Nature.*

"Will be found interesting by those who

take a pleasure either in sport or natural history."—*Athenæum.*

"To the naturalist the book will be most valuable. . . . To the general reader most interesting."—*Evening Standard.*

ROUND THE WORLD IN 1870. A Volume of Travels, with Maps. By **A. D. Carlisle, B.A.,** Trin. Coll., Camb. Demy 8vo. Price 16s. "We can only commend, which we do very heartily, an eminently sensible and readable book."—*British Quarterly Review.*

65, Cornhill; & 12, Paternoster Row, London.

VOYAGES AND TRAVEL—continued.

TENT LIFE WITH ENGLISH GIPSIES IN NORWAY. By **Hubert Smith.** In 8vo, cloth. Five full-page Engravings, and 31 smaller Illustrations, with Map of the Country showing Routes. Second Edition. Revised and Corrected. Price 21s.

"Written in a very lively style, and has throughout a smack of dry humour and satiric reflection which shows the writer to be a keen observer of men and things. We

hope that many will read it and find in it the same amusement as ourselves."—*Times.*

FAYOUM; OR, ARTISTS IN EGYPT. A Tour with M. Gérôme and others. By **J. Lenoir.** Crown 8vo, cloth. Illustrated. Price 7s. 6d.

"A pleasantly written and very readable book."—*Examiner.*

ever may take it up will find he has with him a bright and pleasant companion."—*Spectator.*

"The book is very amusing. . . . Who-

SPITZBERGEN THE GATEWAY TO THE POLYNIA; OR, A VOYAGE TO SPITZBERGEN. By **Captain John C. Wells, R.N.** In 8vo, cloth. Profusely Illustrated. Price 21s.

"A charming book, remarkably well written and well illustrated."—*Standard.*
"Straightforward and clear in style,

securing our confidence by its unaffected simplicity and good sense."—*Saturday Review.*

AN AUTUMN TOUR IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. By **Lieut.-Col. J. G. Medley.** Crown 8vo. Price 5s.

"Colonel Medley's little volume is a pleasantly written account of a two-months' visit to America."—*Hour.*

"May be recommended as manly, sensible, and pleasantly written."—*Globe.*

THE NILE WITHOUT A DRAGOMAN. By **Frederic Eden.** Second Edition. In 1 vol. Crown 8vo, cloth. Price 7s. 6d.

"Should any of our readers care to imitate Mr. Eden's example, and wish to see things with their own eyes, and shift for themselves, next winter in Upper Egypt,

they will find this book a very agreeable guide."—*Times.*

"It is a book to read during an autumn holiday."—*Spectator.*

IRELAND IN 1872. A Tour of Observation, with Remarks on Irish Public Questions. By **Dr. James Macaulay.** Crown 8vo. Price 7s. 6d.

"A careful and instructive book. Full of facts, full of information, and full of interest."—*Literary Churchman.*

"We have rarely met a book on Ireland

which for impartiality of criticism and general accuracy of information could be so well recommended to the fair-minded Irish reader."—*Evening Standard.*

OVER THE DOVREFJELDS. By **J. S. Shepard,** Author of "A Ramble through Norway," &c. Crown 8vo. Illustrated. Price 4s. 6d.

"We have read many books of Norwegian travel, but . . . we have seen none so pleasantly narrative in its style, and so varied in its subject."—*Spectator.*

"As interesting a little volume as could

be written on the subject. So interesting and shortly written that it will commend itself to all intending tourists."—*Examiner.*

A WINTER IN MOROCCO. By **Amelia Perrier.** Large crown 8vo. Illustrated. Price 10s. 6d.

"Well worth reading, and contains several excellent illustrations."—*Hour.*

"Miss Perrier is a very amusing writer. She has a good deal of humour, sees the

oddity and quaintness of Oriental life with a quick observant eye, and evidently turned her opportunities of sarcastic examination to account."—*Daily News.*

SCIENCE.

THE QUESTIONS OF AURAL SURGERY. By **James Hinton**,
Aural Surgeon to Guy's Hospital. Post 8vo. Price 12s. 6d.

AN ATLAS OF DISEASES OF THE MEMBRANA TYMPANI.
With Descriptive Text. By **James Hinton**, Aural Surgeon to Guy's
Hospital. Post 8vo. Price £6 6s.

PHYSIOLOGY FOR PRACTICAL USE. By various Writers. Edited
by **James Hinton**. 2 vols. Crown 8vo. With 50 Illustrations. 12s. 6d.

THE PRINCIPLES OF MENTAL PHYSIOLOGY. With their
Applications to the Training and Discipline of the Mind, and the Study of
its Morbid Conditions. By **W. B. Carpenter, LL.D., M.D.,**
F.R.S., &c. 8vo. Illustrated. Price 12s.

SENSATION AND INTUITION. By **James Sully**. 1 vol. Post 8vo.
[Nearly ready.]

THE EXPANSE OF HEAVEN. A Series of Essays on the Wonders of
the Firmament. By **E. A. Proctor, B.A.** Second Edition. With
a Frontispiece. Small crown 8vo. Price 6s.

"A very charming work; cannot fail to
lift the reader's mind up 'through nature's
work to nature's God.'"—*Standard*.

"Full of thought, readable, and popular."
—*Brighton Gazette*.

STUDIES OF BLAST FURNACE PHENOMENA. By **M. L. Gruner**. Translated by **L. D. B. Gordon, F.R.S.E., F.G.S., &c.**
Demy 8vo. Price 7s. 6d.

"The whole subject is dealt with very
copiously and clearly in all its parts, and
can scarcely fail of appreciation at the

hands of practical men, for whose use it is
designed."—*Post*.

A LEGAL HANDBOOK FOR ARCHITECTS. By **Edward Jenkins** and **John Raymond, Esqrs.**, Barristers-at-Law. In 1 vol.
Price 6s.

"Architects, builders, and especially the
building public will find the volume very
useful."—*Freeman*.

"We can confidently recommend this
book to all engaged in the building
trades."—*Edinburgh Daily Review*.

CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH PSYCHOLOGY. From the French of
Professor Th. Ribot. Large post 8vo. Price 9s. An Analysis of
the Views and Opinions of the following Metaphysicians, as expressed in
their writings:—

**JAMES MILL, A. BAIN, JOHN STUART MILL, GEORGE H. LEWES, HERBERT
SPENCER, SAMUEL BAILEY.**

THE HISTORY OF CREATION, a Popular Account of the Develop-
ment of the Earth and its Inhabitants, according to the theories of Kant,
Laplace, Lamarck, and Darwin. By **Professor Ernst Hæckel**, of the
University of Jena. With Coloured Plates and Genealogical Trees of the
various groups of both plants and animals. 2 vols. Post 8vo. [Preparing.]

SCIENCE—continued.

A New Edition.

CHANGE OF AIR AND SCENE. A Physician's Hints about Doctors, Patients, Hygiène, and Society; with Notes of Excursions for health in the Pyrenees, and amongst the Watering-places of France (Inland and Seaward), Switzerland, Corsica, and the Mediterranean. By **Dr. Alphonse Donné.** Large post 8vo. Price 9s.

"A very readable and serviceable book. . . . The real value of it is to be found in the accurate and minute information given with regard to a large number of places which have gained a reputation on the

continent for their mineral waters."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

"A singularly pleasant and chatty as well as instructive book about health."—*Guardian.*

MISS YOUMANS' FIRST BOOK OF BOTANY. Designed to cultivate the observing powers of Children. From the Author's latest Stereotyped Edition. New and Enlarged Edition, with 300 Engravings. Crown 8vo. Price 5s.

"It is but rarely that a school-book appears which is at once so novel in plan, so successful in execution, and so suited to the general want, as to command universal and unqualified approbation, but such has been

the case with Miss Youmans' First Book of Botany. . . . It has been everywhere welcomed as a timely and invaluable contribution to the improvement of primary education."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

AN ARABIC AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY OF THE KORAN. By **Major J. Penrice, B.A.** 4to. Price 21s.

MODERN GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE. By **T. G. Jackson.** Crown 8vo. Price 3s.

"This thoughtful little book is worthy of the perusal of all interested in art or architecture."—*Standard.*

"The reader will find some of the most

important doctrines of eminent art teachers practically applied in this little book, which is well written and popular in style."—*Manchester Examiner.*

A TREATISE ON RELAPSING FEVER. By **B. T. Lyons,** Assistant-Surgeon, Bengal Army. Small post 8vo. Price 7s. 6d.

"A practical work, thoroughly supported in its views by a series of remarkable cases."—*Standard.*

FOUR WORKS BY DR. EDWARD SMITH.

I. **HEALTH AND DISEASE,** as influenced by the Daily, Seasonal, and other Cyclical Changes in the Human System. A New Edition. Price 7s. 6d.

II. **FOODS.** Second Edition. Profusely Illustrated. Price 5s.

III. **PRACTICAL DIETARY FOR FAMILIES, SCHOOLS, AND THE LABOURING CLASSES.** A New Edition. Price 3s. 6d.

IV. **CONSUMPTION IN ITS EARLY AND REMEDIABLE STAGES.** A New Edition. Price 7s. 6d.

CHOLERA: HOW TO AVOID AND TREAT IT. Popular and Practical Notes by **Henry Blanc, M.D.** Crown 8vo. Price 4s. 6d.

"A very practical manual, based on experience and careful observation, full of

excellent hints on a most dangerous disease."—*Standard.*

SCIENCE—continued.

THE INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC SERIES.

Fourth Edition.

- I. THE FORMS OF WATER IN RAIN AND RIVERS, ICE AND GLACIERS.** By **J. Tyndall, LL.D., F.R.S.** With 26 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. Price 5s.

Second Edition.

- II. PHYSICS AND POLITICS ; OR, THOUGHTS ON THE APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF "NATURAL SELECTION" AND "INHERITANCE" TO POLITICAL SOCIETY.** By **Walter Bagehot.** Crown 8vo. Price 4s.

Third Edition.

- III. FOODS.** By **Dr. Edward Smith.** Profusely Illustrated. Price 5s.

Third Edition.

- IV. MIND AND BODY : THE THEORIES OF THEIR RELATIONS.** By **Alexander Bain, LL.D.,** Professor of Logic at the University of Aberdeen. Four Illustrations. Price 4s.

Third Edition.

- V. THE STUDY OF SOCIOLOGY.** By **Herbert Spencer.** Crown 8vo. Price 5s.

Second Edition.

- VI. ON THE CONSERVATION OF ENERGY.** By **Professor Balfour Stewart.** Fourteen Engravings. Price 5s.

Second Edition.

- VII. ANIMAL LOCOMOTION ; or, Walking, Swimming, and Flying.** By **Dr. J. B. Pettigrew, M.D., F.R.S.** 119 Illustrations. Price 5s.

Second Edition.

- VIII. RESPONSIBILITY IN MENTAL DISEASE.** By **Dr. Henry Maudsley.** Price 5s.

Second Edition.

- IX. THE NEW CHEMISTRY.** By **Professor Josiah P. Cooke,** of the Harvard University. Illustrated. Price 5s.

- X. THE SCIENCE OF LAW.** By **Professor Sheldon Amos.**

[Just ready.]

THE INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC SERIES—continued.

FORTHCOMING VOLUMES.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>Prof. H. J. MAREY.
The Animal Frame. <i>[In the Press.]</i></p> <p>Prof. OSCAR SCHMIDT (Strasburg Univ.).
The Theory of Descent and Darwinism.
<i>[In the Press.]</i></p> <p>Prof. VOGEL (Polytechnic Acad. of Berlin).
The Chemical Effects of Light.
<i>[In the Press.]</i></p> <p>Prof. LONMEL (University of Erlangen).
Optics. <i>[In the Press.]</i></p> <p>{ Rev. M. J. BERKELEY, M.A., F.L.S.,
and M. COOKE, M.A., LL.D.
Fungi; their Nature, Influences, and Uses.</p> <p>Prof. W. KINGDOM CLIFFORD, M.A.
The First Principles of the Exact Sciences
explained to the non-mathematical.</p> <p>Prof. T. H. HUXLEY, LL.D., F.R.S.
Bodily Motion and Consciousness.</p> <p>Dr. W. B. CARPENTER, LL.D., F.R.S.
The Physical Geography of the Sea.</p> <p>Prof. WILLIAM ODLING, F.R.S.
The Old Chemistry viewed from the new
Standpoint.</p> <p>W. LAUDER LINDSAY, M.D., F.R.S.E.
Mind in the Lower Animals.</p> <p>Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, Bart., F.R.S.
The Antiquity of Man.</p> <p>Prof. W. T. THISELTON DYER, B.A.,
B.Sc.
Form and Habit in Flowering Plants.</p> <p>Mr. J. N. LOCKYER, F.R.S.
Spectrum Analysis.</p> <p>Prof. MICHAEL FOSTER, M.D.
Protoplasm and the Cell Theory.</p> <p>Prof. W. STANLEY JEVONS.
Money: and the Mechanism of Exchange.</p> <p>Dr. H. CHARLTON BASTIAN, M.D.,
F.R.S.
The Brain as an Organ of Mind.</p> <p>Prof. A. C. RAMSAY, LL.D., F.R.S.
Earth Sculpture: Hills, Valleys, Moun-
tains, Plains, Rivers, Lakes; how they
were Produced, and how they have been
Destroyed.</p> | <p>Prof. RUDOLPH VIRCHOW (Berlin Univ.)
Morbid Physiological Action.</p> <p>Prof. CLAUDE BERNARD.
Physical and Metaphysical Phenomena of
Life.</p> <p>Prof. H. SAINTE-CLAIRE DEVILLE.
An Introduction to General Chemistry.</p> <p>Prof. WURTZ.
Atoms and the Atomic Theory.</p> <p>Prof. DE QUATREFAGES.
The Negro Races.</p> <p>Prof. LACAZE-DUTHIERS.
Zoology since Cuvier.</p> <p>Prof. BERTHELOT.
Chemical Synthesis.</p> <p>Prof. J. ROSENTHAL.
General Physiology of Muscles and Nerves.</p> <p>Prof. JAMES D. DANA, M.A., LL.D.
On Cephalization; or, Head-Characters in
the Gradation and Progress of Life.</p> <p>Prof. S. W. JOHNSON, M.A.
On the Nutrition of Plants.</p> <p>Prof. AUSTIN FLINT, Jr. M.D.
The Nervous System and its Relation to
the Bodily Functions.</p> <p>Prof. W. D. WHITNEY.
Modern Linguistic Science.</p> <p>Prof. BERNSTEIN (University of Halle).
Physiology of the Senses.</p> <p>Prof. FERDINAND COHN (Breslau Univ.).
Thallophytes (Algæ, Lichens, Fungi).</p> <p>Prof. HERMANN (University of Zurich).
Respiration.</p> <p>Prof. LEUCKART (University of Leipsic).
Outlines of Animal Organization.</p> <p>Prof. LIEBREICH (University of Berlin).
Outlines of Toxicology.</p> <p>Prof. KUNDT (University of Strasburg).
On Sound.</p> <p>Prof. REES (University of Erlangen).
On Parasitic Plants.</p> <p>Prof. STEINTHAL (University of Berlin).
Outlines of the Science of Language.</p> |
|--|---|

ESSAYS, LECTURES, AND COLLECTED PAPERS.

IN STRANGE COMPANY; or, The Note Book of a Roving Correspondent. By **James Greenwood**, "The Amateur Casual." Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.

"A bright, lively book."—*Standard*.

"Has all the interest of romance."—*Queen*.

"Some of the papers remind us of Charles Lamb on beggars and chimney sweeps."—*Echo*.

MASTER-SPIRITS. By **Robert Buchanan**. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

"Good Books are the precious life-blood of Master-Spirits."—*Milton*.

"Full of fresh and vigorous writing, such as can only be produced by a man of keen and independent intellect."—*Saturday Review*.

"A very pleasant and readable book."—*Examiner*.

"Written with a beauty of language and a spirit of vigorous enthusiasm rare even in our best living word-painters."—*Standard*.

"Mr. Buchanan is a writer whose books the critics may always open with satisfaction . . . both manly and artistic."—*Hour*.

THEOLOGY IN THE ENGLISH POETS; COWPER, COLERIDGE, WORDSWORTH, and BURNS. Being Lectures delivered by the **Rev. Stopford A. Brooke**, Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty the Queen. Crown 8vo. 9s.

SHORT LECTURES ON THE LAND LAWS. Delivered before the Working Men's College. By **T. Lean Wilkinson**. Crown 8vo, limp cloth. 2s.

"A very handy and intelligible epitome of the general principles of existing land laws."—*Standard*.

AN ESSAY ON THE CULTURE OF THE OBSERVING POWERS OF CHILDREN, especially in connection with the Study of Botany. By **Eliza A. Youmans**. Edited, with Notes and a Supplement, by **Joseph Payne, F.C.P.**, Author of "Lectures on the Science and Art of Education," &c. Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

"This study, according to her just notions on the subject, is to be fundamentally based on the exercise of the pupil's own powers of observation. He is to see and

examine the properties of plants and flowers at first hand, not merely to be informed of what others have seen and examined."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE GENIUS OF CHRISTIANITY UNVEILED. Being Essays by **William Godwin**, Author of "Political Justice," &c. Never before published. 1 vol. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

"Few have thought more clearly and directly than William Godwin, or expressed their reflections with more simplicity and unreserve."—*Examiner*.

"The deliberate thoughts of Godwin deserve to be put before the world for reading and consideration."—*Athenæum*.

MILITARY WORKS.

RUSSIA'S ADVANCE EASTWARD; Translated from the German of
LIEUT. STUMM. By Lt. C. E. H. Vincent. 1 vol. Crown 8vo.
With a Map.

**THE VOLUNTEER, THE MILITIAMAN, AND THE
REGULAR SOLDIER;** a Conservative View of the Armies of
England, Past, Present, and Future, as Seen in January, 1874. By
A Public School Boy. 1 vol. Crown 8vo.

**THE OPERATIONS OF THE FIRST ARMY, UNDER STEIN-
METZ.** By Major von Schell. Translated by Captain E. O.
Hollist. Demy 8vo. Uniform with the other volumes in the Series.
Price 10s. 6d.

**THE OPERATIONS OF THE FIRST ARMY UNDER GEN.
VON GOEBEN.** By Major von Schell. Translated by Col. C.
H. von Wright. Four Maps. Demy 8vo. Price 9s.

**THE OPERATIONS OF THE FIRST ARMY IN NORTHERN
FRANCE AGAINST FAIDHERBE.** By Colonel Count Her-
mann von Wartensleben, Chief of the Staff of the First Army.
Translated by Colonel C. H. von Wright. In demy 8vo. Uniform
with the above. Price 9s.

"Very clear, simple, yet eminently in- structive, is this history. It is not over- laden with useless details, is written in good taste, and possesses the inestimable	value of being in great measure the record of operations actually witnessed by the author, supplemented by official docu- ments."— <i>Athenæum</i> .
---	---

THE GERMAN ARTILLERY IN THE BATTLES NEAR METZ.
Based on the official reports of the German Artillery. By Captain
Hoffbauer, Instructor in the German Artillery and Engineer School.
Translated by Capt. E. O. Hollist. [*Preparing.*]

THE OPERATIONS OF THE BAVARIAN ARMY CORPS. By
Captain Hugo Helvig. Translated by Captain G. S. Schwabe.
With 5 large Maps. Demy 8vo. In 2 vols. Price 24s. Uniform with
the other Books in the Series.

AUSTRIAN CAVALRY EXERCISE. From an Abridged Edition
compiled by CAPTAIN ILLIA WOINOVITS, of the General Staff, on the
Tactical Regulations of the Austrian Army, and prefaced by a General
Sketch of the Organisation, &c., of the Country. Translated by Captain
W. S. Cooke. Crown 8vo, cloth. Price 7s.

History of the Organisation, Equipment, and War Services of

THE REGIMENT OF BENGAL ARTILLERY. Compiled from
Published Official and other Records, and various private sources, by
Major Francis W. Stubbs, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery. Vol. I.
will contain WAR SERVICES. The Second Volume will be published
separately, and will contain the HISTORY OF THE ORGANISATION AND
EQUIPMENT OF THE REGIMENT. In 2 vols. 8vo. With Maps and
Plans. [*Preparing.*]

MILITARY WORKS—continued.

VICTORIES AND DEFEATS. An Attempt to explain the Causes which have led to them. An Officer's Manual. By **Col. R. P. Anderson.** Demy 8vo. Price 14s.

"The present book proves that he is a diligent student of military history, his illustrations ranging over a wide field, and including ancient and modern Indian and European warfare."—*Standard.*

"The young officer should have it al-

ways at hand to open anywhere and read a bit, and we warrant him that let that bit be ever so small it will give him material for an hour's thinking."—*United Service Gazette.*

THE FRONTAL ATTACK OF INFANTRY. By **Capt. Laymann,** Instructor of Tactics at the Military College, Neisse. Translated by **Colonel Edward Newdigate.** Crown 8vo, limp cloth. Price 2s. 6d.

"An exceedingly useful kind of book. A valuable acquisition to the military student's library. It recounts, in the first place, the opinions and tactical formations which regulated the German army during the early battles of the late war; explains

how these were modified in the course of the campaign by the terrible and unanticipated effect of the fire; and how, accordingly, troops should be trained to attack in future wars."—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

ELEMENTARY MILITARY GEOGRAPHY, RECONNOITRING, AND SKETCHING. Compiled for Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of all Arms. By **Lieut. C. E. H. Vincent,** Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Small crown 8vo. Price 2s. 6d.

"This manual takes into view the necessity of every soldier knowing how to read a military map, in order to know to what points in an enemy's country to direct his attention; and provides for this necessity

by giving, in terse and sensible language, definitions of varieties of ground and the advantages they present in warfare, together with a number of useful hints in military sketching."—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

THREE WORKS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. ANSON, V.C., M.P.

THE ABOLITION OF PURCHASE AND THE ARMY REGULATION BILL OF 1871. Crown 8vo. Price One Shilling.

ARMY RESERVES AND MILITIA REFORMS. Crown 8vo. Sewed. Price One Shilling.
THE STORY OF THE SUPERSESSIONS. Crown 8vo. Price Sixpence.

STUDIES IN THE NEW INFANTRY TACTICS. Parts I. & II. By **Major W. von Schereff.** Translated from the German by **Col. Lumley Graham.** Price 7s. 6d.

"The subject of the respective advantages of attack and defence, and of the methods in which each form of battle should be carried out under the fire of modern arms, is exhaustively and admir-

ably treated; indeed, we cannot but consider it to be decidedly superior to any work which has hitherto appeared in English upon this all-important subject."—*Standard.*

Second Edition. Revised and Corrected.

TACTICAL DEDUCTIONS FROM THE WAR OF 1870—71. By **Captain A. von Boguslawski.** Translated by **Colonel Lumley Graham,** late 18th (Royal Irish) Regiment. Demy 8vo. Uniform with the above. Price 7s.

"We must, without delay, impress brain and forethought into the British Service; and we cannot commence the good work too soon, or better, than by placing the two books ('The Operations of

the German Armies' and 'Tactical Deductions') we have here criticised, in every military library, and introducing them as class-books in every tactical school."—*United Service Gazette.*

THE OPERATIONS OF THE SOUTH ARMY IN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1871. Compiled from the Official War Documents of the Head-quarters of the Southern Army. By **Count Hermann von Wartensleben,** Colonel in the Prussian General Staff. Translated by **Colonel C. H. von Wright.** Demy 8vo, with Maps. Uniform with the above. Price 6s.

MILITARY WORKS—continued.

THE ARMY OF THE NORTH-GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

A Brief Description of its Organisation, of the different Branches of the Service and their "Rôle" in War, of its Mode of Fighting, &c. By a **Prussian General**. Translated from the German by **Col. Edward Newdigate**. Demy 8vo. Price 5s.

"The work is quite essential to the full use of the other volumes of the 'German Military Series,' which Messrs. King are now producing in handsome uniform style."
—*United Service Magazine*.

"Every page of the book deserves at-

tentive study The information given on mobilisation, garrison troops, keeping up establishment during war, and on the employment of the different branches of the service, is of great value."—*Standard*.

THE OPERATIONS OF THE GERMAN ARMIES IN FRANCE, FROM SEDAN TO THE END OF THE WAR OF 1870-71.

With Large Official Map. From the Journals of the Headquarters Staff, by **Major Wm. Blume**. Translated by **E. M. Jones**, Major 20th Foot, late Professor of Military History, Sandhurst. Demy 8vo. Price 9s.

"The book is of absolute necessity to the military student. . . . The work is one of high merit."—*United Service Gazette*.

"The work of Major von Blume in its English dress forms the most valuable addition to our stock of works upon

the war that our press has put forth. Our space forbids our doing more than commending it earnestly as the most authentic and instructive narrative of the second section of the war that has yet appeared."—*Saturday Review*.

HASTY INTRENCHMENTS. By **Colonel A. Brialmont**. Translated by **Lieutenant Charles A. Empson, R.A.** Demy 8vo. Nine Plates. Price 6s.

"A valuable contribution to military literature."—*Athenæum*.

"In seven short chapters it gives plain directions for forming shelter-trenches, with the best method of carrying the necessary tools, and it offers practical illustrations of the use of hasty intrenchments on the field of battle."—*United Service Magazine*.

"It supplies that which our own textbooks give but imperfectly, viz., hints as to how a position can best be strengthened by means . . . of such extemporised intrenchments and batteries as can be thrown up by infantry in the space of four or five hours . . . deserves to become a standard military work."—*Standard*.

STUDIES IN LEADING TROOPS. By **Colonel von Verdy Du Vernois**. An authorised and accurate Translation by **Lieutenant H. J. T. Hildyard**, 71st Foot. Parts I. and II. Demy 8vo. Price 7s.

. General **BRAUCHAMR WALKER** says of this work:—"I recommend the first two numbers of Colonel von Verdy's 'Studies' to the attentive perusal of my brother officers. They supply a want which I have often felt during my service in this country, namely, a minuter tactical detail of the minor operations of war than any but the most observant and for-

tunately-placed staff-officer is in a position to give. I have read and re-read them very carefully, I hope with profit, certainly with great interest, and believe that practice, in the sense of these 'Studies,' would be a valuable preparation for manoeuvres on a more extended scale."—*Berlin*, June, 1872.

CAVALRY FIELD DUTY. By **Major-General von Mirus**. Translated by **Captain Frank S. Russell**, 14th (King's) Hussars. Crown 8vo, limp cloth. Price 7s. 6d.

DISCIPLINE AND DRILL. Four Lectures delivered to the London Scottish Rifle Volunteers. By **Captain S. Flood Page**. A New and Cheaper Edition. Price 1s.

"An admirable collection of lectures."
—*Times*.

"The very useful and interesting work."
—*Volunteer Service Gazette*.

INDIA AND THE EAST.

THE THREATENED FAMINE IN BENGL; HOW IT MAY BE MET, AND THE RECURRENCE OF FAMINES IN INDIA PREVENTED. Being No. 1 of "Occasional Notes on Indian Affairs." By **Sir H. Bartle E. Frere, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., &c. &c.** Crown 8vo. With 3 Maps. Price 5s.

THE ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE. A Reprint of the first 5 Volumes, in 2 Volumes, demy 8vo. Price 28s.

"Lovers of sport will find ample amusement in the varied contents of these two volumes."—*Allen's Indian Mail.*

"Full of interest for the sportsman and naturalist. Full of thrilling adventures of sportsmen who have attacked the fiercest and most gigantic specimens of the animal

world in their native jungle. It is seldom we get so many exciting incidents in a similar amount of space . . . Well suited to the libraries of country gentlemen and all those who are interested in sporting matters."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

THE EUROPEAN IN INDIA. A Hand-book of Practical Information for those proceeding to, or residing in, the East Indies, relating to Outfits, Routes, Time for Departure, Indian Climate, &c. By **Edmund C. P. Hull.** With a **MEDICAL GUIDE FOR ANGLO-INDIANS.** Being a Compendium of Advice to Europeans in India, relating to the Preservation and Regulation of Health. By **R. S. Mair, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.,** late Deputy Coroner of Madras. In 1 vol. Post 8vo. Price 6s.

"Full of all sorts of useful information to the English settler or traveller in India."—*Standard.*

"One of the most valuable books ever published in India—valuable for its sound information, its careful array of pertinent facts, and its sterling common sense. It

supplies a want which few persons may have discovered, but which everybody will at once recognise when once the contents of the book have been mastered. The medical part of the work is invaluable."—*Calcutta Guardian.*

THE MEDICAL GUIDE FOR ANGLO-INDIANS. Being a Compendium of advice to Europeans in India, relating to the Preservation and Regulation of Health. By **R. S. Mair, F.R.C.S.E.,** late Deputy Coroner of Madras. Reprinted, with numerous additions and corrections, from "The European in India."

EASTERN EXPERIENCES. By **L. Bowring, C.S.I.,** Lord Canning's Private Secretary, and for many years the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg. In 1 vol. Demy 8vo. Price 16s. Illustrated with Maps and Diagrams.

"An admirable and exhaustive geographical, political, and industrial survey."—*Athenæum.*

"This compact and methodical summary of the most authentic information relating to countries whose welfare is

intimately connected with our own."—*Daily News.*

"Interesting even to the general reader, but more especially so to those who may have a special concern in that portion of our Indian Empire."—*Post.*

INDIA AND THE EAST—*continued.*

TAS-HIL UL KALĀM; OR, HINDUSTANI MADE EASY. By **Captain W. B. M. Holroyd**, Bengal Staff Corps, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab. Crown 8vo. Price 5s.

"As clear and as instructive as possible."
—*Standard.*

"Contains a great deal of most necessary

information, that is not to be found in any other work on the subject that has crossed our path."—*Homeward Mail.*

Second Edition.

WESTERN INDIA BEFORE AND DURING THE MUTINIES. Pictures drawn from Life. By **Major-Gen. Sir George Le Grand Jacob, K.C.S.I., C.B.** In 1 vol. Crown 8vo.. Price 7s. 6d.

"The most important contribution to the history of Western India during the Mutinies which has yet, in a popular form, been made public."—*Athenæum.*

"Few men more competent than himself to speak authoritatively concerning Indian affairs."—*Standard.*

EDUCATIONAL COURSE OF SECULAR SCHOOL BOOKS FOR INDIA. Edited by **J. S. Laurie**, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law; formerly H.M. Inspector of Schools, England; Assistant Royal Commissioner, Ireland; Special Commissioner, African Settlements; Director of Public Instruction, Ceylon.

"These valuable little works will prove of real service to many of our readers, especially to those who intend entering the

Civil Service of India."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

The following Works are now ready:—

	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>
THE FIRST HINDUSTANI		GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA , with	
READER , stiff linen wrapper . . .	0 6	Maps and Historical Appendix,	
Ditto ditto strongly bound in cloth . .	0 9	tracing the growth of the British	
THE SECOND HINDUSTANI		Empire in Hindustan. 128 pp.	
READER , stiff linen wrapper . . .	0 6	Cloth	1 6
Ditto ditto strongly bound in cloth . .	0 9		

In the Press.

ELEMENTARY GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA. **FACTS AND FEATURES OF INDIAN HISTORY**, in a series of alternating Reading Lessons and Memory Exercises.

EXCHANGE TABLES OF STERLING AND INDIAN RUPEE CURRENCY, UPON A NEW AND EXTENDED SYSTEM, embracing Values from One Farthing to One Hundred Thousand Pounds, and at rates progressing, in Sixteenths of a Penny, from 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d. per Rupee. By **Donald Fraser**, Accountant to the British Indian Steam Navigation Co. Limited. Royal 8vo. Price 10s. 6d.

"The calculations must have entailed great labour on the author, but the work is one which we fancy must become a standard one in all business houses which

have dealings with any country where the rupee and the English pound are standard coins of currency."—*Inverness Courier.*

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG AND FOR LENDING LIBRARIES.

AUNT MARY'S BRAN PIE. By the Author of "St. Olave's," "When I was a Little Girl," &c. [*In the Press.*]

BY STILL WATERS. A Story in One Volume. By **Edward Garrett.** [*Preparing.*]

WAKING AND WORKING; OR, FROM GIRLHOOD TO WOMANHOOD. By **Mrs. G. S. Beaney.** 1 vol. Crown 8vo. Illustrated. [*Preparing.*]

PRETTY LESSONS IN VERSE FOR GOOD CHILDREN, with some Lessons in Latin, in Easy Rhyme. By **Sara Coleridge.** A New Edition. [*Preparing.*]

NEW WORKS BY HESBA STRETTON.

CASSY. A New Story, by **Hesba Stretton.** Square crown 8vo, Illustrated, uniform with "Lost Gip." Price 1s. 6d.

THE KING'S SERVANTS. By **Hesba Stretton,** Author of "Lost Gip." Square crown 8vo, uniform with "Lost Gip." 8 Illustrations. Price 1s. 6d.

Part I.—Faithful in Little. Part II.—Unfaithful. Part III.—Faithful in Much.

LOST GIP. By **Hesba Stretton,** Author of "Little Meg," "Alone in London." Square crown 8vo. Six Illustrations. Price 1s. 6d.

* * *A HANDSOMELY BOUND EDITION, WITH TWELVE ILLUSTRATIONS, PRICE HALF-A-CROWN.*

DADDY'S PET. By **Mrs. Ellen Ross (Nelsie Brook).** Square crown 8vo, uniform with "Lost Gip." 6 Illustrations. Price 1s.

"We have been more than pleased with this simple bit of writing."—*Christian World.*

"Full of deep feeling and true and noble sentiment."—*Brighton Gazette.*

SEEKING HIS FORTUNE, AND OTHER STORIES. Crown 8vo. Four Illustrations. Price 3s. 6d.

CONTENTS.—Seeking his Fortune.—Oluf and Stephanoff.—What's in a Name?—Contrast.—Onesta.

Three Works by **MARTHA FARQUHARSON.**

I. ELSIE DINSMORE. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

II. ELSIE'S GIRLHOOD. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

III. ELSIE'S HOLIDAYS AT ROSELANDS. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Each Story is independent and complete in itself. They are published in uniform size and price, and are elegantly bound and illustrated.

THE AFRICAN CRUISER. A Midshipman's Adventures on the West Coast. A Book for Boys. By **S. Whitchurch Sadler, R.N.,** Author of "Marshall Vavasour." Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

"A capital story of youthful adventure. . . . Sea-loving boys will find few pleasanter gift books this season than 'The African Cruiser.'"—*Hour.*

"Sea yarns have always been in favour with boys, but this, written in a brisk style by a thorough sailor, is crammed full of adventures."—*Times.*

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG, ETC.—*continued.*

THE LITTLE WONDER-HORN. By **Jean Ingelow.** A Second Series of "Stories told to a Child." Fifteen Illustrations. Cloth, gilt. 3s. 6d.

"We like all the contents of the 'Little Wonder-Horn' very much."—*Athenæum*.
"We recommend it with confidence."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

"Full of fresh and vigorous fancy: it is worthy of the author of some of the best of our modern verse."—*Standard*.

BRAVE MEN'S FOOTSTEPS. A Book of Example and Anecdote for Young People. Second Edition. By the Editor of "**Men who have Risen.**" With Four Illustrations, by **C. Doyle.** 3s. 6d.

"A readable and instructive volume."—*Examiner*.
"The little volume is precisely of the stamp to win the favour of those who, in

choosing a gift for a boy, would consult his moral development as well as his temporary pleasure."—*Daily Telegraph*.

PLUCKY FELLOWS. A Book for Boys. By **Stephen J. Mac Kenna.** With Six Illustrations. Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

"This is one of the very best 'Books for Boys' which have been issued this year."—*Morning Advertiser*.
"A thorough book for boys . . . written

throughout in a manly straightforward manner that is sure to win the hearts of the children."—*London Society*.

GUTTA-PERCHA WILLIE, THE WORKING GENIUS. By **George Macdonald.** With Illustrations by **Arthur Hughes.** Crown 8vo. Second Edition. 3s. 6d.

"The cleverest child we know assures us she has read this story through five times. Mr. Macdonald will, we are convinced,

accept that verdict upon his little work as final."—*Spectator*.

THE TRAVELLING MENAGERIE. By **Charles Camden,** Author of "Hoity Toity." Illustrated by **J. Mahoney.** Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

"A capital little book . . . deserves a wide circulation among our boys and girls."—*Hour*.

"A very attractive story."—*Public Opinion*.

THE DESERT PASTOR, JEAN JAROUSSEAU. Translated from the French of **Eugene Pelletan.** By **Colonel E. P. De L'Hoste.** In fcap. 8vo, with an Engraved Frontispiece. New Edition. 3s. 6d.

"A touching record of the struggles in the cause of religious liberty of a real man."—*Graphic*.

"There is a poetical simplicity and picturesqueness; the noblest heroism; unpre-

tentious religion; pure love, and the spectacle of a household brought up in the fear of the Lord. . . ."—*Illustrated London News*.

THE DESERTED SHIP. A Real Story of the Atlantic. By **Cupples Howe,** Master Mariner. Illustrated by **Townley Green.** Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

"Curious adventures with bears, seals, and other Arctic animals, and with scarcely more human Esquimaux, form the mass of

material with which the story deals, and will much interest boys who have a spice of romance in their composition."—*Courant*.

HOITY TOITY, THE GOOD LITTLE FELLOW. By **Charles Camden.** Illustrated. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

"Relates very pleasantly the history of a charming little fellow who meddles always with a kindly disposition with other people's

affairs and helps them to do right. There are many shrewd lessons to be picked up in this clever little story."—*Public Opinion*.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG, ETC.—*continued.*

- SLAVONIC FAIRY TALES.** From Russian, Servian, Polish, and Bohemian Sources. Translated by **John T. Naaké.** Crown 8vo. Illustrated. Price 5s.
- AT SCHOOL WITH AN OLD DRAGOON.** By **Stephen J. Mac Kenna.** Crown 8vo. Six Illustrations. Price 5s.
 "Consisting almost entirely of startling stories of military adventure . . . Boys will find them sufficiently exciting reading."—*Times.*
 "These yarns give some very spirited and interesting descriptions of soldiering in various parts of the world."—*Spectator.*
- FANTASTIC STORIES.** Translated from the German of **Richard Leander**, by **Paulina B. Granville.** Crown 8vo. Eight full-page Illustrations, by **M. E. Fraser-Tytler.** Price 5s.
 "Short, quaint, and, as they are fitly called, fantastic, they deal with all manner of subjects."—*Guardian.*
 "Mr. Mac Kenna's former work, 'Plucky Fellows,' is already a general favourite, and those who read the stories of the Old Dragoon will find that he has still plenty of materials at hand for pleasant tales, and has lost none of his power in telling them well."—*Standard.*
 "'Fantastic' is certainly the right epithet to apply to some of these strange tales."—*Examiner.*
- STORIES IN PRECIOUS STONES.** By **Helen Zimmern.** With Six Illustrations. Crown 8vo. Price 5s.
 "A pretty little book which fanciful young persons will appreciate, and which will remind its readers of many a legend, and many an imaginary virtue attached to the gems they are so fond of wearing."—*Post.*
 "A series of pretty tales which are half fantastic, half natural, and pleasantly quaint, as befits stories intended for the young."—*Daily Telegraph.*
- THE GREAT DUTCH ADMIRALS.** By **Jacob de Liefde.** Crown 8vo. Illustrated. Price 5s.
 "May be recommended as a wholesome present for boys. They will find in it numerous tales of adventure."—*Athenæum.*
 "A really good book."—*Standard.*
 "A really excellent book."—*Spectator.*
- PHANTASMION.** A Fairy Romance. A new Edition. By **Sara Coleridge.** With an Introductory Preface by the **Right Hon. Lord Coleridge of Ottery S. Mary.** In 1 vol. Crown 8vo. Price 7s. 6d.
- LAYS OF A KNIGHT ERRANT IN MANY LANDS.** By **Major-General Sir Vincent Eyre, C.B., G.C.S.I., &c.** Square crown 8vo. Six Illustrations. Price 7s. 6d.
 Pharaoh Land. Wonder Land.
 Home Land. Rhine Land.
- BEATRICE AYLMER AND OTHER TALES.** By the Author of "Brompton Rectory." 1 vol. Crown 8vo. [*Preparing.*]
- THE TASMANIAN LILY.** By **James Bonwick.** Crown 8vo. Illustrated. Price 5s.
 "An interesting and useful work."—*Hour.*
 "The characters of the story are capably conceived, and are full of those touches which give them a natural appearance."—*Public Opinion.*
- MIKE HOWE, THE BUSHRANGER OF VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.** By **James Bonwick,** Author of "The Tasmanian Lily," &c. Crown 8vo. With a Frontispiece.
 "He illustrates the career of the bushranger half a century ago; and this he does in a highly creditable manner; his delineations of life in the bush are, to say the least, exquisite, and his representations of character are very marked."—*Edinburgh Courant.*

WORKS BY ALFRED TENNYSON, D.C.L.,

POET LAUREATE.

THE CABINET EDITION.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. have the pleasure to announce that they will immediately issue an Edition of the Laureate's works, in *Ten Monthly Volumes*, foolscap 8vo, to be entitled "The Cabinet Edition," at *Half-a-Crown each*, which will contain the whole of Mr. Tennyson's works. The first volume will be illustrated by a beautiful Photographic Portrait, and subsequent Volumes will each contain a Frontispiece. They will be tastefully bound in Crimson Cloth, and will be issued in the following order :—

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| Vol. | Vol. |
| 1. EARLY POEMS. | 6. IDYLLS OF THE KING. |
| 2. ENGLISH IDYLLS & OTHER POEMS. | 7. IDYLL OF THE KING. |
| 3. LOCKSLEY HALL & OTHER POEMS. | 8. THE PRINCESS. |
| 4. AYLMER'S FIELD & OTHER POEMS. | 9. MAUD AND ENOCH ARDEN. |
| 5. IDYLLS OF THE KING. | 10. IN MEMORIAM. |

Subscribers' names received by all Booksellers.

	PRICE.
	s. d.
POEMS. Small 8vo.	9 0
MAUD AND OTHER POEMS. Small 8vo.	5 0
THE PRINCESS. Small 8vo.	5 0
IDYLLS OF THE KING. Small 8vo.	7 0
" " Collected. Small 8vo.	12 0
ENOCH ARDEN, &c. Small 8vo.	6 0
THE HOLY GRAIL, AND OTHER POEMS. Small 8vo.	7 0
GARETH AND LYNETTE. Small 8vo.	5 0
SELECTIONS FROM THE ABOVE WORKS. Square 8vo, cloth extra	5 0
SONGS FROM THE ABOVE WORKS. Square 8vo, cloth extra	5 0
IN MEMORIAM. Small 8vo.	6 0
LIBRARY EDITION OF MR. TENNYSON'S WORKS. 6 vols. Post 8vo, each 10 6	
POCKET VOLUME EDITION OF MR. TENNYSON'S WORKS. 10 vols., in	
neat case	45 0
" gilt edges	50 0
THE WINDOW; OR, THE SONGS OF THE WRENS. A Series of Songs.	
By ALFRED TENNYSON. With Music by ARTHUR SULLIVAN. 4to, cloth, gilt extra 21 0	

65, Cornhill; & 12, Paternoster Row, London.

POETRY.

LYRICS OF LOVE, Selected and arranged from Shakspeare to Tennyson, by **W. Davenport Adams**. Fcap. 8vo. Price 3s. 6d.

"We cannot too highly commend this work, delightful in its contents and so pretty in its outward adornings."—*Standard*.

"Carefully selected and elegantly got up . . . It is particularly rich in poems from living writers."—*John Bull*.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT'S POEMS. Red-line Edition. Handsomely bound. With Illustrations and Portrait of the Author. Price 7s. 6d. A Cheaper Edition is also published. Price 3s. 6d.

These are the only complete English Editions sanctioned by the Author.

ENGLISH SONNETS. Collected and Arranged by **John Dennis**. Small crown 8vo. Elegantly bound. Price 3s. 6d.

"An exquisite selection, a selection which every lover of poetry will consult again and again with delight. The notes are very useful . . . The volume is one for which

English literature owes Mr. Dennis the heartiest thanks."—*Spectator*.

"Mr. Dennis has shown great judgment in this selection."—*Saturday Review*.

Second Edition.

HOME-SONGS FOR QUIET HOURS. By the **Rev. Canon R. H. Baynes**, Editor of "English Lyrics" and "Lyra Anglicana." Handsomely printed and bound. Price 3s. 6d.

POEMS. By **Annette F. C. Knight**. Fcap. 8vo.

[Preparing.]

POEMS. By the **Rev. J. W. A. Taylor**. Fcap. 8vo.

[In the Press.]

ALEXANDER THE GREAT. A Dramatic Poem. By **Aubrey de Vere**, Author of "The Legends of St. Patrick," &c. Crown 8vo.

[Nearly ready.]

THE DISCIPLES. A New Poem. By **Harriet Eleanor Hamilton King**. Crown 8vo. Price 7s. 6d.

ASPROMONTE, AND OTHER POEMS. Second Edition. Cloth, 4s. 6d.

"The volume is anonymous, but there is no reason for the author to be ashamed of it. The 'Poems of Italy' are evidently inspired by genuine enthusiasm in the cause espoused; and one of them, 'The

Execution of Felice Orsini,' has much poetic merit, the event celebrated being told with dramatic force."—*Athenæum*.

"The verse is fluent and free."—*Spectator*.

SONGS FOR MUSIC. By **Four Friends**. Square crown 8vo. Price 5s.

CONTAINING SONGS BY

Reginald A. Gatty.

Stephen H. Gatty.

Greville J. Chester.

Juliana H. Ewing.

"A charming gift-book, which will be very popular with lovers of poetry."—*John Bull*.

ROBERT BUCHANAN, THE POETICAL AND PROSE WORKS OF. Collected Edition, in 5 Vols. Vol. I. contains,—"Ballads and Romances;" "Ballads and Poems of Life," and a Portrait of the Author.

Vol. II.—"Ballads and Poems of Life;" "Allegories and Sonnets."

Vol. III.—"Cruiskeen Sonnets;" "Book of Orm;" "Political Mystics."

The Contents of the remaining Volumes will be duly announced.

THOUGHTS IN VERSE. Small crown 8vo. Price 1s. 6d.

This is a Collection of Verses expressive of religious feeling, written from a Theistic stand-point.

POETRY—continued.

COSMOS. A Poem. Small crown 8vo. Price 3s. 6d.

SUBJECT.—Nature in the Past and in the Present.—Man in the Past and in the Present.—The Future.

NARCISSUS AND OTHER POEMS. By E. Carpenter. Small crown 8vo. Price 5s.

"Displays considerable poetic force."—*Queen*.

A TALE OF THE SEA, SONNETS, AND OTHER POEMS. By James Howell. Crown 8vo. Cloth, 5s.

"Mr. Howell has a keen perception of the beauties of nature, and a just appreciation of the charities of life. . . Mr. Howell's book deserves, and will probably receive, a warm reception."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

IMITATIONS FROM THE GERMAN OF SPITTA AND TERSTEGEN. By Lady Durand. Crown 8vo. 4s.

"A charming little volume. . . Will be a very valuable assistance to peaceful, meditative souls."—*Church Herald*.

Second Edition.

VIGNETTES IN RHYME. Collected Verses. By Austin Dobson. Crown 8vo. Price 5s.

"Clever, clear-cut, and careful."—*Athenæum*.

"As a writer of Vers de Société, Mr. Dobson is almost, if not quite, unrivalled."—*Examiner*.

"Lively, innocent, elegant in expression, and graceful in fancy."—*Morning Post*.

ON VIOL AND FLUTE. A New Volume of Poems, by Edmund W. Gosse. With a Frontispiece by W. B. Scott. Crown 8vo. 5s.

"A careful perusal of his verses will show that he is a poet. . . His song has the grateful, murmuring sound which reminds one of the softness and deliciousness of summer time. . . There is much that is good in the volume."—*Spectator*.

METRICAL TRANSLATIONS FROM THE GREEK AND LATIN POETS, AND OTHER POEMS. By R. B. Boswell, M.A. Oxon. Crown 8vo. 5s.

EASTERN LEGENDS AND STORIES IN ENGLISH VERSE. By Lieutenant Norton Powlett, Royal Artillery. Crown 8vo. 5s.

"There is a rollicking sense of fun about the stories, joined to marvellous power of rhyming, and plenty of swing, which irresistibly reminds us of our old favourite."—*Graphic*.

EDITH; OR, LOVE AND LIFE IN CHESHIRE. By T. Ashe, Author of the "Sorrows of Hypsipyle," etc. Sewed. Price 6d.

"A really fine poem, full of tender, subtle touches of feeling."—*Manchester News*.

"Pregnant from beginning to end with the results of careful observation and imaginative power."—*Chester Chronicle*.

THE GALLERY OF PIGEONS, AND OTHER POEMS. By Theo. Marzials. Crown 8vo. 4s. 6d.

"A conceit abounding in prettiness."—*Examiner*.

"The rush of fresh, sparkling fancies is too rapid, too sustained, too abundant, not to be spontaneous."—*Academy*.

THE INN OF STRANGE MEETINGS, AND OTHER POEMS. By Mortimer Collins. Crown 8vo. 5s.

"Abounding in quiet humour, in bright fancy, in sweetness and melody of expression, and, at times, in the tenderest touches of pathos."—*Graphic*.

"Mr. Collins has an undercurrent of chivalry and romance beneath the trifling vein of good-humoured banter which is the special characteristic of his verse."—*Athenæum*.

EROS AGONISTES. By E. B. D. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

"It is not the least merit of these pages that they are everywhere illumined with moral and religious sentiment suggested, not paraded, of the brightest, purest character."—*Standard*.

CALDERON'S DRAMAS. Translated from the Spanish. By Denis Florence MacCarthy. 10s.

"The lambent verse flows with an ease, spirit, and music perfectly natural, liberal, and harmonious."—*Spectator*.

"It is impossible to speak too highly of this beautiful work."—*Month*.

SONGS FOR SAILORS. By Dr. W. C. Bennett. Dedicated by Special Request to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. With Steel Portrait and Illustrations.

An Edition in Illustrated paper Covers. Price 1s.

WALLED IN, AND OTHER POEMS. By Rev. Henry J. Bulkeley. Crown 8vo. 5s.

"A remarkable book of genuine poetry."—*Evening Standard*.

"Genuine power displayed."—*Examiner*.

"Poetical feeling is manifest here, and the diction of the poem is unimpeachable."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

POETRY—continued.

SONGS OF LIFE AND DEATH. By John Payne, Author of "Intaglios," "Sonnets," "The Masque of Shadows," etc. Crown 8vo. 5s.

"The art of ballad-writing has long been lost in England, and Mr. Payne may claim to be its restorer. It is a perfect delight to meet with such a ballad as 'May Margaret' in the present volume."—*Westminster Review*.

A NEW VOLUME OF SONNETS. By the Rev. O. Tennyson Turner. Crown 8vo. 4s. 6d.

"Mr. Turner is a genuine poet; his song is sweet and pure, beautiful in expression, and often subtle in thought."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

"The light of a devout, gentle, and kindly spirit, a delicate and graceful fancy, a keen intelligence irradiates these thoughts."—*Contemporary Review*.

THE DREAM AND THE DEED, AND OTHER POEMS. By Patrick Scott, Author of "Footpaths between Two Worlds," etc. Fcap. 8vo. Cloth, 5s.

"A bitter and able satire on the vice and follies of the day, literary, social, and political."—*Standard*.

"Shows real poetic power coupled with evidences of satirical energy."—*Edinburgh Daily Review*.

GOTTHE'S FAUST. A New Translation in Rime. By the Rev. C. Kegan Paul. Crown 8vo. 6s.

"His translation is the most minutely accurate that has yet been produced. . . ."—*Examiner*.

"Mr. Paul is a zealous and a faithful interpreter."—*Saturday Review*.

SONGS OF TWO WORLDS. First Series. By a New Writer. Fcap. 8vo, cloth, 5s. Second Edition.

"These poems will assuredly take high rank among the class to which they belong."—*British Quarterly Review*, April 1st.

"No extracts could do justice to the exquisite tones, the felicitous phrasing and delicately wrought harmonies of some of these poems."—*Nonconformist*.

"A purity and delicacy of feeling like morning air."—*Graphic*.

SONGS OF TWO WORLDS. Second Series. By the Author of "Songs of Two Worlds." Crown 8vo. [In the Press.

THE LEGENDS OF ST. PATRICK AND OTHER POEMS. By Aubrey de Vere. Crown 8vo. 5s.

"Mr. De Vere's versification in his earlier poems is characterised by great sweetness and simplicity. He is master of his instrument, and rarely offends the ear with false notes."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

"We have but space to commend the varied structure of his verse, the carefulness of his grammar, and his excellent English."—*Saturday Review*.

FICTION.

AILEEN FERRERS. By Susan Morley. In 2 vols. Crown 8vo, cloth.

[Immediately.

IDOLATRY. A Romance. By Julian Hawthorne. Author of "Bressant." 2 vols. Crown 8vo, cloth.

VANESSA. By the Author of "Thomasina," "Dorothy," etc. 2 vols. Crown 8vo.

CIVIL SERVICE. By J. P. Listado. Author of "Maurice Rhynhart." 2 vols. Crown 8vo.

JUDITH GWYNNE. By Lisle Carr. In 3 vols. Crown 8vo, cloth.

TOO LATE. By Mrs. Newman. 2 vols. Crown 8vo.

LADY MORETOWN'S DAUGHTER. By Mrs. Eiloart. In 3 vols. Crown 8vo, cloth.

MARGARET AND ELIZABETH. A Story of the Sea. By Katherine Saunders, Author of "Gideon's Rock," etc. In 1 vol. Cloth, crown 8vo.

"Simply yet powerfully told. . . . This opening picture is so exquisitely drawn as to be a fit introduction to a story of such simple pathos and power. . . . A very beautiful story closes as it began, in a tender and touching picture of homely happiness."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

FICTION—continued.

MR. CARINGTON. A Tale of Love and Conspiracy. By Robert Turner Cotton. In 3 vols. Cloth, crown 8vo.

"A novel in so many ways good, as in a fresh and elastic diction, stout unconventionality, and happy boldness of conception and execution. His novels, though free spoken, will be some of the healthiest of our day."—*Examiner*.

TWO GIRLS. By Frederic Wedmore, Author of "A Snapt Gold Ring." In 2 vols. Cloth, crown 8vo. [*Just out.*]

"A carefully-written novel of character, contrasting the two heroines of one love tale, an English lady and a French actress. Closely charming; the introductory description of her is a good specimen of the well-balanced sketches in which the author shines."—*Athenæum*.

HEATHERGATE. In 2 vols. Crown 8vo, cloth. A Story of Scottish Life and Character. By a new Author.

"Its merit lies in the marked antithesis of strongly developed characters, in different ranks of life, and resembling each other in nothing but their marked nationality."—*Athenæum*.

THE QUEEN'S SHILLING. By Captain Arthur Griffiths, Author of "Peccavi." 2 vols.

"Every scene, character, and incident of the book are so life-like that they seem drawn from life direct."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

MIRANDA. A Midsummer Madness. By Mortimer Collins. 3 vols.

"Not a dull page in the whole three volumes."—*Standard*.
"The work of a man who is at once a thinker and a poet."—*Hour*.

SQUIRE SILCHESTER'S WHIM. By Mortimer Collins, Author of "Marquis and Merchant," "The Princess Clarice," etc. 3 vols. Crown 8vo.

"We think it the best (story) Mr. Collins has yet written. Full of incident and adventure."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.
"So clever, so irritating, and so charming a story."—*Standard*.

THE PRINCESS CLARICE. A Story of 1871. By Mortimer Collins. 2 vols. Crown 8vo.

"Mr. Collins has produced a readable book, amusingly characteristic."—*Athenæum*.
"A bright, fresh, and original book."—*Standard*.

REGINALD BRAMBLE. A Cynic of the 19th Century. An Autobiography. 1 vol.

"There is plenty of vivacity in Mr. Bramble's narrative."—*Athenæum*.
"Written in a lively and readable style."—*Hour*.

EFFIE'S GAME; HOW SHE LOST AND HOW SHE WON. By Cecil Clayton. 2 vols.

"Well written. The characters move, and act, and, above all, talk like human beings, and we have liked reading about them."—*Spectator*.

CHESTERLEIGH. By Ansley Conyers. 3 vols. Crown 8vo.

"We have gained much enjoyment from the book."—*Spectator*.

BRESSANT. A Romance. By Julian Hawthorne. 2 vols. Crown 8vo.

"One of the most powerful with which we are acquainted."—*Times*.
"We shall once more have reason to rejoice whenever we hear that a new work is coming out written by one who bears the honoured name of Hawthorne."—*Saturday Review*.

HONOR BLAKE: THE STORY OF A PLAIN WOMAN. By Mrs. Keatinge, Author of "English Homes in India," etc. 2 vols. Crown 8vo.

"One of the best novels we have met with for some time."—*Morning Post*.
"A story which must do good to all, young and old, who read it."—*Daily News*.

OFF THE SKELLS. By Jean Ingelow. (Her First Romance.) In 4 vols. Crown 8vo.

"Clever and sparkling."—*Standard*.
"We read each succeeding volume with increasing interest, going almost to the point of wishing there was a fifth."—*Athenæum*.

SEETA. By Colonel Meadows Taylor, Author of "Tara," "Ralph Darnell," etc. 3 vols. Crown 8vo.

"Well told, native life is admirably described, and the petty intrigues of native rulers, and their hatred of the English mingled with fear lest the latter should eventually prove the victors, are cleverly depicted."—*Athenæum*.
"Thoroughly interesting and enjoyable reading."—*Examiner*.

WHAT 'TIS TO LOVE. By the Author of "Flora Adair," "The Value of Fosters-town." 3 vols.

FICTION—continued.

HESTER MORLEY'S PROMISE. By Hesba Stretton. 3 vols.

"Much better than the average novels of the day; has much more claim to critical consideration as a piece of literary work,—very clever."—*Spectator*.

"All the characters stand out clearly and are well sustained, and the interest of the story never flags."—*Observer*.

THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA. By Hesba Stretton, Author of "Little Meg," &c. &c. 3 vols. Crown 8vo.

"A fascinating story which scarcely flags in interest from the first page to the last."—*British Quarterly Review*.

THE ROMANTIC ANNALS OF A NAVAL FAMILY. By Mrs. Arthur Traherne. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

"Some interesting letters are introduced; amongst others, several from the late King William IV."—*Spectator*.

"Well and pleasantly told."—*Evening Standard*.

THOMASINA. By the Author of "Dorothy," "De Cressy," &c. 2 vols. Crown 8vo.

"A finished and delicate cabinet picture; no line is without its purpose."—*Athenaeum*.

JOHANNES OLAF. By E. de Wille. Translated by F. E. Bunnett. 3 vols. Crown 8vo.

"The art of description is fully exhibited; perception of character and capacity for delineating it are obvious; while there is great breadth and comprehensiveness in the plan of the story."—*Morning Post*.

THE STORY OF SIR EDWARD'S WIFE. By Hamilton Marshall, Author of "For Very Life." 1 vol. Crown 8vo.

"A quiet, graceful little story."—*Spectator*.

"Mr. Hamilton Marshall can tell a story closely and pleasantly."—*Pall Mall Gaz.*

HERMANN AGHA. An Eastern Narrative. By W. Gifford Palgrave. 2 vols. Crown 8vo, cloth, extra gilt. 18s.

"There is a positive fragrance as of newly-mown hay about it, as compared with the artificially perfumed passions which are detailed to us with such gusto by our ordinary novel-writers in their endless volumes."—*Observer*.

A GOOD MATCH. By Amelia Parrier, Author of "Mea Culpa." 2 vols.

"Racy and lively."—*Athenaeum*.

"This clever and amusing novel."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

LINKED AT LAST. By F. E. Bunnett. 1 vol. Crown 8vo.

"The reader who once takes it up will not be inclined to relinquish it without concluding the volume."—*Morning Post*.

"A very charming story."—*John Bull*.

THE SPINSTERS OF BLATCHINGTON. By Mar. Travers. 2 vols. Crown 8vo.

"A pretty story. Deserving of a favourable reception."—*Graphic*.

"A book of more than average merits."—*Examiner*.

PERPLEXITY. By Sydney Mostyn. 3 vols. Crown 8vo.

"Written with very considerable power, great cleverness, and sustained interest."—*Standard*.

"The literary workmanship is good, and the story forcibly and graphically told."—*Daily News*.

MEMOIRS OF MRS. LÆTITIA BOOTHBY. By William Clark Russell, Author of "The Book of Authors." Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

"Clever and ingenious."—*Saturday Review*.

"Very clever book."—*Guardian*.

CRUEL AS THE GRAVE. By the Countess Von Bothmer. 3 vols. Crown 8vo.

"Jealousy is cruel as the Grave."

"Interesting, though somewhat tragic."—*Athenaeum*.

"Agreeable, unaffected, and eminently readable."—*Daily News*.

HER TITLE OF HONOUR. By Holme Lee. Second Edition. 1 vol. Crown 8vo.

"With the interest of a pathetic story is united the value of a definite and high purpose."—*Spectator*.

"A most exquisitely written story."—*Literary Churchman*.

SEPTIMIUS. A Romance. By Nathaniel Hawthorne. Second Edition. 1 vol. Crown 8vo, cloth, extra gilt. 9s.

The *Athenaeum* says that "the book is full of Hawthorne's most characteristic writing."

COL. MEADOWS TAYLOR'S INDIAN TALES.

THE CONFESSIONS OF A THUG

Is now ready, and is the Volume of A New and Cheaper Edition, in 1 vol. each, Illustrated, price 6s. It will be followed by "TARA" (now in the press) "RALPH DARNELL," and "TIPOO SULTAN."

65, Cornhill; and 12, Paternoster Row, London.

THE CORNHILL LIBRARY OF FICTION.

3s. 6d. per Volume.

IT is intended in this Series to produce books of such merit that readers will care to preserve them on their shelves. They are well printed on good paper, handsomely bound, with a Frontispiece, and are sold at the moderate price of 3s. 6d. each.

THE HOUSE OF RABY. By **Mrs. G. Hooper.**

A FIGHT FOR LIFE. By **Moy Thomas.**

ROBIN GRAY. By **Charles Gibbon.**

"Pure in sentiment, well written, and cleverly constructed."—*British Quarterly Review.*

"A pretty tale, prettily told."—*Athenaeum.*

"A novel of tender and pathetic interest."—*Globe.*

"An unassuming, characteristic, and entertaining novel."—*John Bull.*

KITTY. By **Miss M. Betham-Edwards.**

"Lively and clever . . . There is a certain dash in every description; the dialogue is bright and sparkling."—*Athenaeum.*

"Very pleasant and amusing."—*Globe.*

"A charming novel."—*John Bull.*

HIRELL. By **John Saunders.**

"A powerful novel . . . a tale written by a poet."—*Spectator.*

"A novel of extraordinary merit."—*Morning Post.*

"We have nothing but words of praise to offer for its style and composition."—*Examiner.*

ONE OF TWO; or, The left-handed Bride. By **J. H. Friswell.**

"Told with spirit . . . the plot is skilfully made."—*Spectator.*

"Admirably narrated, and intensely interesting."—*Public Opinion.*

READY-MONEY MORTIBOY. A Matter-of-Fact Story.

"There is not a dull page in the whole story."—*Standard.*

"A very interesting and uncommon story."—*Vanity Fair.*

"One of the most remarkable novels which has appeared of late."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

GOD'S PROVIDENCE HOUSE. By **Mrs. G. L. Banks.**

"Far above the run of common three-volume novels, evincing much literary power in not a few graphic descriptions of manners and local customs. . . . A genuine sketch."—*Spectator.*

"Possesses the merit of care, industry, and local knowledge."—*Athenaeum.*

"Wonderfully readable. The style is very simple and natural."—*Morning Post.*

FOR LACK OF GOLD. By **Charles Gibbon.**

"A powerfully written nervous story."—*Athenaeum.*

"A piece of very genuine workmanship."—*British Quarterly Review.*

"There are few recent novels more powerful and engrossing."—*Examiner.*

ABEL DRAKE'S WIFE. By **John Saunders.**

"A striking book, clever, interesting, and original. We have seldom met with a book so thoroughly true to life, so deeply

interesting in its detail, and so touching in its simple pathos."—*Athenaeum.*

OTHER STANDARD NOVELS TO FOLLOW.

65, Cornhill; & 12, Paternoster Row, London.

THEOLOGICAL.

WORDS OF TRUTH AND CHEER. A Mission of Instruction and Suggestion. By the **Rev. Archer P. Gurney**. 1 vol. Crown 8vo. Price 6s. [*In the Press.*]

THE GOSPEL ITS OWN WITNESS. Being the Hulsean Lectures for 1873. By the **Rev. Stanley Leathes**. 1 vol. Crown 8vo.

THE CHURCH AND THE EMPIRES: Historical Periods. By **Henry W. Wilberforce**. Preceded by a Memoir of the Author, by J. H. Newman, D.D. 1 vol. Post 8vo. Price 10s. 6d.

THE HIGHER LIFE. A New Volume by the **Rev. J. Baldwin Brown**, Author of "The Soul's Exodus," etc. 1 vol. Crown 8vo. Price 7s. 6d.

HARTHAM CONFERENCES; OR, DISCUSSIONS UPON SOME OF THE RELIGIOUS TOPICS OF THE DAY. By the **Rev. F. W. Kingsford, M.A.**, Vicar of S. Thomas's, Stamford Hill; late Chaplain H. E. I. C. (Bengal Presidency). "*Audi alteram partem.*" Crown 8vo. Price 3s. 6d.

STUDIES IN MODERN PROBLEMS. A Series of Essays by various Writers. Edited by the **Rev. Orby Shipley, M.A.** Vol. I. Cr. 8vo. Price 5s.

CONTENTS.

Sacramental Confession. A. H. WARD, B.A.	Retreats for Persons Living in the World.
Abolition of the 39 Articles. NICHOLAS POCKOCK, M.A.	T. T. CARTER, M.A.
The Sanctity of Marriage. JOHN WALTER LEA, B.A.	Catholic and Protestant. EDWARD L. BLENKINSOPP, M.A.
Creation and Modern Science. GEORGE GREENWOOD, M.A.	The Bishops on Confession. THE EDITOR.

A Second Series is being published, price 6d. each part.

UNTIL THE DAY DAWN. Four Advent Lectures delivered in the Episcopal Chapel, Milverton, Warwickshire, on the Sunday Evenings during Advent, 1870. By the **Rev. Marmaduke E. Browne**. Crown 8vo. Price 2s. 6d.

"Four really original and stirring sermons."—*John Bull*.

A SCOTCH COMMUNION SUNDAY. To which are added Discourses from a Certain University City. Second Edition. By **A. K. H. B.**, Author of "The Recreations of a Country Parson." Crown 8vo. Second Edition. Price 5s.

"Some discourses are added, which are couched in language of rare power."—*John Bull*.

"Exceedingly fresh and readable."—*Glasgow News*.

"We commend this volume as full of interest to all our readers. It is written with much ability and good feeling, with excellent taste and marvellous tact."—*Church Herald*.

EVERY DAY A PORTION: Adapted from the Bible and the Prayer Book, for the Private Devotions of those living in Widowhood. Collected and Edited by the **Lady Mary Vyner**. Square crown 8vo, printed on good paper, elegantly bound. Price 5s.

"Now she that is a widow indeed, and desolate, trusteth in God."

65, Cornhill; & 12, Paternoster Row, London.

THEOLOGICAL—continued.

CHURCH THOUGHT AND CHURCH WORK. Edited by the **Rev. Chas. Anderson, M.A.**, Editor of "Words and Works in a London Parish." Demy 8vo. Pp. 250. 7s. 6d. Containing Articles by the Rev. J. LL. DAVIES, J. M. CAPES, HARRY JONES, BROOKE LAMBERT, A. J. ROSS, Professor CHEETHAM, the EDITOR, and others.

Second Edition.

WORDS AND WORKS IN A LONDON PARISH. Edited by the **Rev. Charles Anderson, M.A.** Demy 8vo. 6s.

"It has an interest of its own for not a few minds, to whom the question 'Is the National Church worth preserving as

such, and if so, how best increase its vital power?' is of deep and grave importance."—*Spectator*.

ESSAYS ON RELIGION AND LITERATURE. By Various Writers. Edited by the **Most Reverend Archbishop Manning.** Demy 8vo. 10s. 6d.

CONTENTS:—The Philosophy of Christianity.—Mystical Elements of Religion.—Controversy with the Agnostics.—A Reasoning Thought.—Darwinism brought to Book.—Mr. Mill on Liberty of the Press.—

Christianity in relation to Society.—The Religious Condition of Germany.—The Philosophy of Bacon.—Catholic Laymen and Scholastic Philosophy.

WHY AM I A CHRISTIAN? By **Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, P.C., K.G., G.C.B.** Crown 8vo. 3s. Third Edition.

"Has a peculiar interest, as exhibiting the convictions of an earnest, intelligent, and practical man."—*Contemporary Review*.

THEOLOGY AND MORALITY. Being Essays by the **Rev. J. Llewellyn Davies.** 1 vol. 8vo. Price 7s. 6d.

"The position taken up by Mr. Llewellyn Davies is well worth a careful survey on the part of philosophical students, for it represents the closest approximation of any theological system yet formulated to the religion of philosophy. . . . We have not

space to do more with regard to the social essays of the work before us, than to testify to the kindness of spirit, sobriety, and earnest thought by which they are uniformly characterised."—*Examiner*.

THE RECONCILIATION OF RELIGION AND SCIENCE. Being Essays by the **Rev. T. W. Fowle, M.A.** 1 vol. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

"A book which requires and deserves the respectful attention of all reflecting Churchmen. It is earnest, reverent, thoughtful, and courageous. . . . There is scarcely a

page in the book which is not equally worthy of a thoughtful pause."—*Literary Churchman*.

HYMNS AND SACRED LYRICS. By the **Rev. Godfrey Thring, B.A.** 1 vol. Crown 8vo.

HYMNS AND VERSES, Original and Translated. By the **Rev. Henry Downton.** Small crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

"Considerable force and beauty characterise some of these verses."—*Watchman*.
"Mr. Downton's 'Hymns and Verses' are worthy of all praise."—*English Churchman*.

"Will, we do not doubt, be welcome as a permanent possession to those for whom they have been composed or to whom they have been originally addressed."—*Church Herald*.

THEOLOGICAL—continued.

MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE IN THE EAST. By the **Rev. Richard Collins.** Illustrated. Crown 8vo. 6s.

"A very graphic story told in lucid, simple, and modest style."—*English Churchman.*

"A readable and very interesting volume."—*Church Review.*

"We may judge from our own experience, no one who takes up this charming little volume will lay it down again till he has got to the last word."—*John Bull.*

MISSIONARY LIFE IN THE SOUTH SEAS. By **James Hutton.** 1 vol. Crown 8vo. [In the Press.]

THE ETERNAL LIFE. Being Fourteen Sermons. By the **Rev. Jas. Noble Bennie, M.A.** Crown 8vo. 6s.

"The whole volume is replete with matter for thought and study."—*John Bull.*

"Mr. Bennie preaches earnestly and well."—*Literary Churchman.*

"We recommend these sermons as wholesome Sunday reading."—*English Churchman.*

THE REALM OF TRUTH. By **Miss E. T. Carne.** Crown 8vo. 5s. 6d.

"A singularly calm, thoughtful, and philosophical inquiry into what Truth is, and what its authority."—*Leeds Mercury.*
"It tells the world what it does not like to hear, but what it cannot be told too often,

that Truth is something stronger and more enduring than our little doings, and speakings, and actings."—*Literary Churchman.*

LIFE: Conferences delivered at Toulouse. By the **Rev. Père Lacordaire.** Crown 8vo. 6s.

"Let the serious reader cast his eye upon any single page in this volume, and he will find there words which will arrest his attention and give him a desire to know

more of the teachings of this worthy follower of the saintly St. Dominick."—*Morning Post.*

Second Edition.

CATHOLICISM AND THE VATICAN. With a Narrative of the Old Catholic Congress at Munich. By **J. Lowry Whittle, A.M.,** Trin. Coll., Dublin. Crown 8vo. 4s. 6d.

"We may cordially recommend his book to all who wish to follow the course of the

Old Catholic movement."—*Saturday Review.*

SIX PRIVY COUNCIL JUDGMENTS—1850-1872. Annotated by **W. G. Brooke, M.A.,** Barrister-at-Law. Crown 8vo. 9s.

"The volume is a valuable record of cases forming precedents for the future."—*Athenaeum.*

"A very timely and important publication. It brings into one view the great

judgments of the last twenty years, which will constitute the unwritten law of the English Establishment."—*British Quarterly Review.*

THE MOST COMPLETE HYMN BOOK PUBLISHED.

HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH AND HOME. Selected and Edited by the **Rev. W. Fleming Stevenson,** Author of "Praying and Working."

The Hymn-book consists of Three Parts:—I. For Public Worship.—II. For Family and Private Worship.—III. For Children; and contains Biographical Notices of nearly 300 Hymn-writers, with Notes upon their Hymns.

* * * Published in various forms and prices, the latter ranging from 8d. to 6s. Lists and full particulars will be furnished on application to the Publisher.

THEOLOGICAL—continued.

WORKS BY THE REV. H. R. HAWEIS, M.A.

Sixth Edition.

THOUGHTS FOR THE TIMES. By the Rev. H. R. Haweis, M.A.,
"Author of Music and Morals," etc. Crown 8vo. Price 7s. 6d.

"Bears marks of much originality of thought and individuality of expression."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

"Mr. Haweis writes not only fearlessly,

but with remarkable freshness and vigour. In all that he says we perceive a transparent honesty and singleness of purpose."—*Saturday Review*.

SPEECH IN SEASON. A New Volume of Sermons. By the Rev. H. R. Haweis. Crown 8vo. Price 9s.

UNSECTARIAN FAMILY PRAYERS, for Morning and Evening for a Week, with short selected passages from the Bible. By the Rev. H. R. Haweis, M.A. Square crown 8vo. Price 3s. 6d.

WORKS BY THE REV. C. J. VAUGHAN, D.D.

THE SOLIDITY OF TRUE RELIGION.
[In the Press.]

FORGET THINE OWN PEOPLE. An Appeal for Missions. Small Crown 8vo. Price 3s. 6d.

WORDS OF HOPE FROM THE PULPIT OF THE TEMPLE CHURCH. Crown 8vo. Price 5s.

Fourth Edition.

THE YOUNG LIFE EQUIPPING ITSELF FOR GOD'S SERVICE. Being Four Sermons Preached before the University of Cambridge, in November, 1872. Crown 8vo. Price 3s. 6d.

"Has all the writer's characteristics of devotedness, purity, and high moral tone."—*London Quarterly Review*.

"As earnest, eloquent, and as liberal as everything else that he writes."—*Examiner*.

WORKS BY THE REV. G. S. DREW, M.A.,

VICAR OF TRINITY, LAMBETH.

Second Edition.

SCRIPTURE LANDS IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR HISTORY. Bevelled Boards, 8vo. Price 10s. 6d.

"Mr. Drew has invented a new method of illustrating Scripture history—from observation of the countries. Instead of narrating his travels, and referring from time to time to the facts of sacred history belonging to the different countries, he writes an outline history of the Hebrew nation from Abraham downwards, with special reference to the various points in which the geography illustrates the history. . . . He is very successful in picturing to his readers the scenes before his own mind."—*Saturday Review*.

THE DIVINE KINGDOM ON EARTH AS IT IS IN HEAVEN. In demy 8vo, bound in cloth. Price 10s. 6d.

"Entirely valuable and satisfactory. . . . There is no living divine to whom the authorship would not be a credit."—*Literary Churchman*.

Second Edition.

NAZARETH: ITS LIFE AND LESSONS. Second Edition. In small 8vo, cloth. Price 5s.

"We have read the volume with great interest. It is at once succinct and suggestive, reverent and ingenious, observant of small details, and yet not forgetful of great principles."—*British Quarterly Review*.

"A very reverent attempt to elicit and develop Scripture intimations respecting our Lord's thirty years' sojourn at Nazareth. The author has wrought well at the unworked mine, and has produced a very valuable series of Scripture lessons, which will be found both profitable and singularly interesting."—*Guardian*.

"Thoughtful and eloquent. . . . Full of original thinking admirably expressed."—*British Quarterly Review*.

THEOLOGICAL—continued.

WORKS OF THE LATE REV. F. W. ROBERTSON.

NEW AND CHEAPER EDITIONS.

SERMONS.

- Vol. I. Small crown 8vo. Price 3s. 6d.
 Vol. II. Small crown 8vo. Price 3s. 6d.
 Vol. III. Small crown 8vo. Price 3s. 6d.
 Vol. IV. Small crown 8vo. Price 3s. 6d.

EXPOSITORY LECTURES ON ST.
 PAUL'S EPISTLE TO THE CO-
 RINTHIANS. Small crown 8vo. 5s.

AN ANALYSIS OF MR. TENNYSON'S
 "IN MEMORIAM." (Dedicated by
 permission to the Poet-Laureate.) Fcap.
 8vo. 2s.

THE EDUCATION OF THE HUMAN
 RACE. Translated from the German of
 Gotthold Ephraim Lessing. Fcap.
 8vo. 2s. 6d.

LECTURES AND ADDRESSES, WITH
 OTHER LITERARY REMAINS.
 A New Edition. With Introduction by
 the Rev. Stopford A. Brooke, M.A.
 In One Vol. Uniform with the Sermons.
 5s. [Preparing.]

A LECTURE ON FRED. W. ROBERT-
 SON, M.A. By the Rev. F. A. Noble.
 Delivered before the Young Men's Chris-
 tian Association of Pittsburgh, U.S. 1s. 6d.

WORKS BY THE REV. STOPFORD A. BROOKE, M.A.

Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty the Queen.

THE LATE REV. F. W. ROBERTSON,
 M.A., LIFE AND LETTERS OF.
 Edited by Stopford Brooke, M.A.

- I. In 2 vols., uniform with the Ser-
 mons. 7s. 6d.
 II. Library Edition, in demy 8vo, with
 Two Steel Portraits. 12s.
 III. A Popular Edition, in 1 vol. 6s.

THEOLOGY IN THE ENGLISH
 POETS. Being Lectures delivered by
 the Rev. Stopford A. Brooke. 9s.

Seventh Edition.

CHRIST IN MODERN LIFE. Sermons
 Preached in St. James's Chapel, York
 Street, London. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

"Nobly fearless, and singularly strong.
 . . . carries our admiration throughout."
 —*British Quarterly Review*.

Second Edition.
 FREEDOM IN THE CHURCH OF
 ENGLAND. Six Sermons suggested
 by the Voysey Judgment. In 1 vol.
 Crown 8vo, cloth. 3s. 6d.

"A very fair statement of the views in
 respect to freedom of thought held by the
 liberal party in the Church of England."
Blackwood's Magazine.

"Interesting and readable, and charac-
 terised by great clearness of thought,
 frankness of statement, and moderation
 of tone."—*Church Opinion*.

Seventh Edition.
 SERMONS Preached in St. James's Chapel,
 York Street, London. Crown 8vo. 6s.

"No one who reads these sermons will
 wonder that Mr. Brooke is a great power
 in London, that his chapel is thronged,
 and his followers large and enthusiastic.
 They are fiery, energetic, impetuous ser-
 mons, rich with the treasures of a culti-
 vated imagination."—*Guardian*.

THE LIFE AND WORK OF FREDER-
 RICK DENISON MAURICE: A
 Memorial Sermon. Crown 8vo, sewed. 1s.

A NEW VOLUME OF SERMONS IS IN THE PRESS.

65, Cornhill; & 12, Paternoster Row, London.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VILLAGE HEALTH. By **Horace Swete, M.D.** [In the Press.
THE POPULAR EDITION OF THE DAILY NEWS' NARRATIVE OF THE ASHANTEE WAR. 1 vol. Crown 8vo. [In the Press.

HAKAYET ABDULLA. A Tale of the early British Settlement in the Malaccas. By a **Native.** Translated by **John T. Thompson.** 1 vol. Post 8vo.

THE SHAKESPEARE ARGOSY: containing much of the wealth of Shakespeare's Wisdom and Wit, alphabetically arranged by **Captain A. Harcourt.** Crown 8vo. [In the Press.

SOCIALISM: its Nature, its Dangers, and its Remedies considered by the **Rev. M. Kaufman, B.A.** 1 vol. Crown 8vo. [In the Press.

CHARACTERISTICS FROM THE WRITINGS OF Dr. J. H. NEWMAN: being Selections Personal, Historical, Philosophical, and Religious; from his various Works. Arranged with the Author's personal approval. 1 vol. With a Portrait.

Second Edition.
CREMATION; THE TREATMENT OF THE BODY AFTER DEATH: with a Description of the Process and necessary Apparatus. Crown 8vo, sewed. 1s.

'ILAM EN NAS. Historical Tales and Anecdotes of the Times of the Early Khalifas. Translated from the Arabic Originals. By **Mrs. Godfrey Clerk,** Author of "The Antipodes and Round the World." Crown 8vo. Price 7s.

"As full of valuable information as it is | genuine colour and fragrance of the East
 of amusing incident."—*Evening Standard.* | should by all means read Mrs. Godfrey
 "Those who like stories full of the | Clerk's volume."—*Spectator.*

THE PLACE OF THE PHYSICIAN. Being the Introductory Lecture at Guy's Hospital, 1873-74; to which is added

ESSAYS ON THE LAW OF HUMAN LIFE AND ON THE RELATION
 BETWEEN ORGANIC AND INORGANIC WORLDS.

By **James Hinton,** Author of "Man and His Dwelling-Place." Crown 8vo, cloth. Price 3s. 6d.

Third Edition.
LITTLE DINNERS; HOW TO SERVE THEM WITH ELEGANCE AND ECONOMY. By **Mary Hooper,** Author of "The Handbook of the Breakfast Table." 1 vol. Crown 8vo. Price 5s.

THE PORT OF REFUGE; OR, COUNSEL AND AID TO SHIPMASTERS IN DIFFICULTY, DOUBT, OR DISTRESS. By **Manley Hopkins,** Author of "A Handbook of Average," "A Manual of Insurance," &c. Cr. 8vo. Price 6s.

SUBJECTS:—The Shipmaster's Position and Duties.—Agents and Agency.—Average.—Bottomry, and other Means of Raising Money.—The Charter-Party, and Bill-of-Lading. Stoppage in Transitu; and the Shipowner's Lien.—Collision.

MISCELLANEOUS—continued.

LOMBARD STREET. A Description of the Money Market. By **Walter Bagehot**. Large crown 8vo. Fourth Edition. 7s. 6d.

"Mr. Bagehot touches incidentally a hundred points connected with his subject, and pours serene white light upon them all."—*Spectator*.

"Anybody who wishes to have a clear idea of the workings of what is called the Money Market should procure a little

volume which Mr. Bagehot has just published, and he will there find the whole thing in a nut-shell."—*Saturday Review*.

"Full of the most interesting economic history."—*Athenæum*.

THE ENGLISH CONSTITUTION. By **Walter Bagehot**. A New Edition, revised and corrected, with an Introductory Dissertation on recent Changes and Events. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

"A pleasing and clever study on the department of higher politics."—*Guardian*.

"No writer before him had set out so

clearly what the efficient part of the English Constitution really is."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

NEWMARKET AND ARABIA; AN EXAMINATION OF THE DESCENT OF RACERS AND COURSERS. By **Roger D. Upton**, Captain late 9th Royal Lancers. Post 8vo. With Pedigrees and Coloured Frontispiece. 9s.

"It contains a good deal of truth, and it abounds with valuable suggestions."—*Saturday Review*.

"A remarkable volume. The breeder can well ponder over its pages."—*Bell's Life*.

"A thoughtful and intelligent book. . . A contribution to the history of the horse of remarkable interest and importance."—*Baily's Magazine*.

MOUNTAIN, MEADOW, AND MERE: a Series of Outdoor Sketches of Sport, Scenery, Adventures, and Natural History. By **G. Christopher Davies**, With 16 Illustrations by W. HARCOURT. Crown 8vo. Price 6s.

"Mr. Davies writes pleasantly, graphically, with the pen of a lover of nature, a naturalist, and a sportsman."—*Field*.

"Pervaded throughout by the graceful

melody of a natural idyl, and the details of sport are subordinated to a dominating sense of the beautiful and picturesque."—*Saturday Review*.

HOW TO AMUSE AND EMPLOY OUR INVALIDS. By **Harriet Power**. Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

"A very useful little brochure . . . Will become a universal favourite with the class for whom it is intended, while it will afford

many a useful hint to those who live with them."—*John Bull*.

REPUBLICAN SUPERSTITIONS. Illustrated by the Political History of the United States. Including a Correspondence with M. Louis Blanc. By **Moncure D. Conway**. Crown 8vo. 5s.

"A very able exposure of the most plausible fallacies of Republicanism, by a writer of remarkable vigour and purity of style."—*Standard*.

"Mr. Conway writes with ardent sincerity. He gives us some good anecdotes, and he is occasionally almost eloquent."—*Guardian*.

STREAMS FROM HIDDEN SOURCES. By **B. Montgomerie Ranking**. Crown 8vo. 6s.

"We doubt not that Mr. Ranking's enthusiasm will communicate itself to many of his readers, and induce them in like manner to follow back these streamlets to their parent river."—*Graphic*.

"The effect of reading the seven tales he presents to us is to make us wish for some seven more of the same kind."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

GLANCES AT INNER ENGLAND. A Lecture delivered in the United States and Canada. By **Edward Jenkins, M.P.**, Author of "Ginx's Baby," &c. Crown 8vo. 5s.

MISCELLANEOUS--continued.

Thirty-Second Edition.

GINX'S BABY: HIS BIRTH AND OTHER MISFORTUNES.
By **Edward Jenkins**. Crown 8vo. Price 2s.

Fourteenth Thousand.

LITTLE HODGE. A Christmas Country Carol. By **Edward Jenkins**,
Author of "Ginx's Baby," &c. Illustrated. Crown 8vo. 5s.
A Cheap Edition in paper covers, price 1s.

Sixth Edition.

LORD BANTAM. By **Edward Jenkins**, Author of "Ginx's Baby."
Crown 8vo. Price 2s. 6d.

LUCHMEE AND DILLOO. A Story of West Indian Life. By **Edward Jenkins**,
Author of "Ginx's Baby," "Little Hodge," &c. 2 vols.
Demy 8vo. Illustrated. [Preparing.]

TALES OF THE ZENANA, OR A NUWAB'S LEISURE HOURS.
In 2 Vols. Crown 8vo. [Preparing.]

PANDURANG HARI; or, MEMOIRS OF A HINDOO. A Tale of Mah-
ratta Life sixty years ago. With a Preface by **Sir H. Bartle E. Frere**,
G.C.S.I., &c. 2 vols. Crown 8vo. Price 21s.

"There is a quaintness and simplicity in
the roguery of the hero that makes his life
as attractive as that of Guzman d'Alfarache
or Gil Blas, and so we advise our readers

not to be dismayed at the length of Pandu-
rang Hari, but to read it resolutely through.
If they do this they cannot, we think, fail
to be both amused and interested."—*Times*.

GIDEON'S ROCK, and other Stories. By **Katherine Saunders**. In
1 vol. Crown 8vo. Price 6s. [Just out.]

CONTENTS.—Gideon's Rock.—Old Matthew's Puzzle.—Gentle Jack.—Uncle Ned.—
The Retired Apothecary.

JOAN MERRYWEATHER, and other Stories. By **Katherine Saun-
ders**. In 1 vol. Crown 8vo.

CONTENTS.—The Haunted Crust.—The Flower-Girl.—Joan Merryweather.—The
Watchman's Story.—An Old Letter.

**MODERN PARISH CHURCHES; THEIR PLAN, DESIGN, AND
FURNITURE.** By **J. T. Micklethwaite**. Crown 8vo. Price 7s. 6d.

**LONGEVITY; THE MEANS OF PROLONGING LIFE AFTER
MIDDLE AGE.** By **Dr. John Gardner**, Author of "A Hand-
book of Domestic Medicine," &c. Small Crown 8vo.

STUDIES AND ROMANCES. By **H. Schutz Wilson**. 1 vol.
Crown 8vo. Price 7s. 6d.

"Open the book, however, at what page
the reader may, he will find something to
amuse and instruct, and he must be very
hard to please if he finds nothing to suit

him, either grave or gay, stirring or ro-
mantic, in the capital stories collected in
this well-got-up volume."—*John Bull*.

THE PELICAN PAPERS. Reminiscences and Remains of a Dweller in
the Wilderness. By **James Ashcroft Noble**. Crown 8vo. 6s.

"Written somewhat after the fashion of
Mr. Helps's 'Friends in Council.'"—*Ex-
aminer*.

"Will well repay perusal by all thought-
ful and intelligent readers."—*Liverpool
Leader*.

MISCELLANEOUS—continued.

BRIEFS AND PAPERS. Being Sketches of the Bar and the Press. By
Two Idle Apprentices. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

"Written with spirit and knowledge, and give some curious glimpses into what the majority will regard as strange and unknown territories."—*Daily News*.

"This is one of the best books to while away an hour and cause a generous laugh that we have come across for a long time."—*John Bull*.

THE SECRET OF LONG LIFE. Dedicated by Special Permission to
 Lord St. Leonards. Third Edition. Large crown 8vo. 5s.

"A charming little volume."—*Times*.

"A very pleasant little book, cheerful, genial, scholarly."—*Spectator*.

"Entitled to the warmest admiration."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

SOLDIERING AND SCRIBBLING. By Archibald Forbes, of the
Daily News, Author of "My Experience of the War between France and
 Germany." Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

"All who open it will be inclined to read through for the varied entertainment which it affords."—*Daily News*.

"There is a good deal of instruction to outsiders touching military life, in this volume."—*Evening Standard*.



